"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers in the afternoon; brisk easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,204. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The suppression of a Dreyfus demonstration in Paris yesterday led to disorders, which, though not attended with any serious results, created intense alarm among the foreigners at the hotels, whose fear of grave developments is expected to cause an exodus. An ugly report is published, to the effect that Col. Picquart, who is in prison on account of his action in the Dreyfus case, has not left his cell since Thursday, when he was seized with symptoms of cerebral congestion, followed by coma. During a holiday celebration in Pekin on Saturday drunken crowds threw mud on all the Europeans who appeared, in consequence of which the Russian and British Ministers have sent for guards. The Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan have repulsed another dervish attack, and it is said that Major Marchand, the leader of the French expedition, will leave Fashoda shortly. At the laying of the foundation of a monument to be erected in York in honor of Irish revolutionists a resolution was adopted in opposition to an Anglo-American alliance.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Major Gen. Merritt arrived at Marseilles on his way to Paris to assist the Peace Commission.

A lively time is expected at the weekly meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union to be held to-night.

Caroline Miskel Hoyt, the actress-wife of Charles Hale Hoyt, the playwright, died suddenly yesterday of an attack of acute kidney trouble at her home in this city.

There were many women among the visitors at the Democratic Club yesterday, and Richard Croker showed them around. Mr. Croker when asked if he expected a statement from Justice Van Wyck before Tuesday said "no."

While Miss Florence Keen and Charles K. Zeg were struggling in the waves off Cape May, having gone beyond their depth, four other bathers who had started in a boat to their rescue were capsized and all six had to be aided ashore.

Among the callers at Republican Headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday were Senator Hanna, ex-President Harrison, and Gen. Woodford. Senator Platt dispensed with the usual "Sunday school" session. The Ohio Senator offered assistance in the election of Republican Congressmen.

From 3 o'clock yesterday morning until 6 o'clock last night a disastrous storm swept the South Atlantic Coast, striking most heavily around Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Charleston, S. C. It is feared that many lives have been lost on the sea islands. Rescuing parties are at work around Savannah taking negroes from their cabins on the small islands, which are flooded by the tidal swell.

Page 2.

The Land Committee of Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday to make final arrangements for harvesting the potato crop planted in Pelham Bay Park by unemployed printers.

The clothing salesmen of three firms in what is known as the Bay district went on strike on Saturday because their employers refused to renew an agreement relative to wages and hours of work with the Salesmen's Union.

At the weekly meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday, discussion of a motion to discontinue the organization's annual journal was deferred to the next meeting. The question of the disputed Secretaryship of the Miscellaneous Section was settled by a new election being ordered.

Page 3.

The report of Major Gen. F. V. Greene upon the part taken by his brigade in the capture of Manila was made public.

Aguinaldo refused a civil list of $75,000, voted him by the Philippine National Assembly. The Filipinos decline to surrender their Spanish prisoners, but their distrust of the Americans is being overcome.

Many sick soldiers are aboard the transport Obdam, which will bring them from Puerto Rico and Santiago, and differences have arisen between Surgeon Major Seaman and the First Quartermaster as to their treatment. Suitable food was at first refused the soldiers, but was finally obtained.

The body of Daniel O. Eshbaugh, late President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, who was found drowned off Hoboken Saturday, will be sent to Des Moines to-morrow for interment. Two letters were found in Mr. Eshbaugh's pocket showing that he had a queer controversy with a clerical friend.

Page 4.

The warm weather attracted many oarsmen to the Harlem yesterday, and many of the rowing clubs were well represented on the river.

This will be an unusually active week for golfers. Many interesting events are scheduled. The entries for the women's championship of the United States will be announced Wednesday.

Page 7.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, and Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, yesterday preached a "semi-political" sermon, in which he discussed candidates and platforms.

A service in memory of Yeoman George H. Ellis of the cruiser Brooklyn, the only American killed in the battle with Cervera's squadron, was held in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Capt. Cook and a delegation of sailors from the cruiser and Commodore Philip were present. Among those who delivered addresses were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and ex-Mayor Schieren.

Page 10.

William McKinley, of 53 Gardner Avenue, Jersey City, and his four-year-old son were thrown out of a wagon while driving yesterday and the child was injured.

The navy yard was visited by more people yesterday than on any Sunday since the beginning of the war, and the marines at the gate had great difficulty in handling the crowds.

Drivers of fast horses enjoyed fine sport on the Speedway yesterday. Horsemen are learning that heavy vehicles are barred—consequently accidents are fewer. Lively brushes were the order of the day.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, and rector of St. Andrew's Church, preached yesterday for the first time since his return from the war.

The new Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, was dedicated yesterday by its Universalist congregation.

The new home of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, was opened for inspection by visitors yesterday.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," was celebrated yesterday.

Benjamin F. Lehart, Superintendent of the railroad division of the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, was arrested Saturday and taken to jail at Port Richmond. He is said to have been charged with converting company funds to purposes other than those of the corporation.

Preaching yesterday, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley Place and Eleventh Street, upon the failure of sectarianism, the Rev. Dr. De Costa insisted upon the necessity for another and "real reformation," that shall combine all existing bodies "in one grand, united, and invincible body, worthy of the confidence and respect of the people in the land."

Officials of the Coroners' office are investigating the death of Bartholomew Parentini, whose body was found at the corner of White and Centre Streets shortly before midnight Saturday. The police say the old man was killed by a fall from a window or the roof, but Parentini's son Joseph says that was impossible. The son thinks his father was run over by a trolley car, and carried to the sidewalk by the gripman and conductor.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 5.
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CANADA ASKS PART OF ALASKA.

Proposed Exchange of United States Territory for British Rights in Bering Sea.

QUEBEC, Oct. 2.—During the last twenty-four hours the American members of the International Commission have received many telegrams from different parts of the United States, and particularly from Seattle, asking about the cession of American territory to give the Canadians freer access to the Yukon River in Alaska. It has been reported that the Canadian Commissioners were demanding the cession of the territory from Jakitat Bay to Dixon's Entrance, including the Cities of Skaguay and Dyea, thus extending the Canadian boundary line to the Pacific Ocean between the points named, this cession being given in return for the surrender of all British rights to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea.

It is quite possible that such a proposition has been made by the Canadian Commissioners, but it is said upon official authority that the matter has not been considered by the joint commission in a conclusive way and that no proposition whatever has been accepted. Views on both sides have been submitted, but no adjustment has been reached, and a member of the joint high commission said to-night that in this, as in all other matters, there was no ground for apprehension that vital interests of the United States would be sacrificed.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—Lord Herschell, Chairman of the International Commission now meeting at Quebec, was banqueted by the bar of Montreal last evening. In reply to a toast in his honor he said that the proceedings of the conference had shown him that the difficulties between the United States and Canada were of a minor character and he did not see why they should not be easily and amicably adjusted.

Seattle Merchants to Protest.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 2.—A report is in general circulation here that the Canadian Commissioners sitting with the American Commissioners at Quebec, have demanded a cession of territory in Alaska, including the towns of Dyea and Skaguay, in return for fishing concessions. A call has been issued for a meeting of the leading merchants to-morrow to investigate the report. If found to have any foundation, a strong protest will be made against the cession of any Alaskan territory.

THE BOOK AGENT A HYPNOTIST.

Such Is the Charge a Milwaukee Woman Makes in Court.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—Hypnotism, as practiced by a book agent on a woman of sixty-four years, is now occupying the attention of Milwaukee courts. The defendant, Mrs. Mary Hiles, through her lawyers, claims that the book agent hypnotized her and induced her to subscribe for a volume to cost $1,000. The book company is suing for the amount.

At present the Court is wrestling with the proposition of good English versus slang. Mrs. Hiles's answer alleges that the book agent was a "smooth slick operator," and that in a two hours and a half talk he hypnotized her and got her to sign the contract. A motion to strike out portions of this answer contends that these portions are "frivolous, irrelevant, immaterial, redundant, slangy, and scandalous."

Judge Ludwig has taken the matter under advisement while he studies phraseology and hypnotism.

A WRANGLE OVER AN ESTATE.

Two Women Claim to Have Been Married to Dr. J. W. Detwiller.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 2.—There threatens to be a considerable contest over the property left by Dr. John W. Detwiller, who died here a short time ago, by two women, each claiming to be his widow. On Monday last friends of one of the women had the body shipped to New York and there buried. Dr. Detwiller originally came from Bethlehem, Penn., and had resided here for about a year, and leaves considerable property.

The woman who was at the bedside of the doctor while he was dying and claims to have been legally married to the deceased, has placed her claim in the hands of a lawyer, while the other woman has likewise secured counsel. The woman who claims to have the first title as the doctor's wife is here with her brother, H. A. Doster of Bethlehem.

Before the doctor died he made a will which was drawn up here, with a diagram showing where in his house on Lincoln Street certain articles of value could be found, and shortly after his death the diagram was used and the articles found as indicated upon the diagram. Besides the property there is a very valuable collection of surgical instruments at the doctor's cottage.

Girl Fatally Burned at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 2.— Mamie Hearn, twelve years old, of 146 South Seventh Avenue, was burned so severely late on Saturday night that she died early this morning. She went to bed about 10 o'clock, and it is supposed that in lighting the gas she let a piece of burning match fall on the carpet which smoldered until it burst into flame some time later. She was awakened when the bedding had taken fire, and her hair was burning. Her screams brought her parents to her aid, but she had been terribly burned when they arrived.

Newark ex-Official Divorced.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—It was announced here to-day that Chancellor McGill had filed a decree granting an absolute divorce to May E. Hendry, wife of Dr. Hugh O. Hendry, formerly President of the Board of Works of this city. Elizabeth McGill, a domestic in the family, was the corresponding petitioner is to have the custody of the three children and is to receive $600 a year alimony. The doctor has permission to see the children every Saturday from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Mrs. Hendry was formerly a Miss Ward. No defense was entered.

$20 Fine for Shooting a Bluejay.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 2.—David Winans, fifteen years old, was brought before Justice Mendell at Cranford last night, charged by Game Warden Brown with having shot a bluejay. The lad claimed that it was a pigeon that he had shot, and he had five of his young friends to corroborate the statement, but it was proved that besides the pigeon he had also shot a bluejay. Though he pleaded ignorance of the law, the Justice imposed a fine of $20 and costs, which the father of the culprit paid.

Sherman Hoar's Condition.

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 2.—The condition of Sherman Hoar remains practically unchanged, although he passed a comfortable day. The crisis is looked for either Tuesday or Wednesday.

New York Day at Omaha Exposition.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is to be orator of the day at Omaha, Saturday, Oct. 8th, which is designated as New York State Day at the Exposition. The New York Central has arranged for special train to leave New York Thursday, Oct. 6, at 1 P. M., reaching Omaha Saturday, 8:25 A. M. Excursion tickets good to return until the 13th, and including sleeping car to Omaha and all meals necessary going, $42.50. For tickets, apply to agents at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East Fourteenth Street, Grand Central Station or One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.—Adv.

INTENSE ALARM IN PARIS

Disorders Due to the Dreyfus Case Likely to Cause an Exodus of Foreigners.

GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS FEARED

Friends of Dreyfus Prevented from Meeting—An Ugly Report Published that Col. Picquart Is Seriously Ill in Prison.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The holding of the Dreyfus demonstration organized by M. Pressenoe, one of the leaders in the agitation, for this afternoon, was prevented by the closing of the Salle Wagram. M. Pressenoe and his friends tried to force an entrance, and an uproar resulted.

The police then intervened and arrested M. Pressenoe, M. Vaughan, editor of the Aurore, and Deputy Mory amid shouts and counter-shouts of "Vive Révision!" "Vive Armée!" "Vive Zola!" and "A bas les Juifs!" and the crowd was dispersed.

Slight disorders of a local nature, most of them in the vicinity of the offices of Libre Parole, occurred during the evening. Several arrests were made. Many persons were slightly injured in the disturbances, though sticks were the only weapons used. It is learned that six of the persons arrested have been held.

Although the disorders have not been attended with serious results, they have created intense alarm among the foreigners at the hotels, and it is probable that an exodus will occur, the guests fearing grave developments. The working classes so far have held aloof, but the leaders of the rival parties are doing their utmost to stir them up, and it is believed that the disorders will be repeated.

An ugly statement is made by the Petite Republic to the effect that Col. Picquart, who had previously taken exercise in the courtyard of the jail daily, has not left his cell since Thursday, when he was seized with symptoms of cerebral congestion, followed by coma. There is no means, however, of verifying the statements.

Le Matin publishes a dispatch from Cayenne saying that the French cruiser Dubourdieu is lying off the Salut Islands waiting to bring Dreyfus away.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Close of the Annual Convention—Sermon by Dr. Rainsford—Address by R. Fulton Cutting.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The programme of the closing day of the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew included communion services in a number of churches, the annual sermon in Emmanuel Church, preached by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, New York; public meetings at Music Hall this afternoon and evening, and the farewell meeting at Music Hall to-night.

Dr. Rainsford, in the course of his sermon, said:

"Liberty is not the final end of man. If I was to sum up the one lesson which God has impressed upon me during the past twenty-six years, I would say that it is that men's souls are hungry for the combination of liberty and leadership. This combination of liberty and leadership the Christian Church furnishes. Liberty and leadership is the right of every man. It is the gift of God. Men are the children of God; born to be free and born to be led.

"When the four Spanish frigates dotted the rocks around Cuba, when the wild triumph of victory was making itself heard through the parched throats of begrimmed American tars, there was heard the voice of one in authority saying, 'boys, don't cheer; they are dying men.' Never before in the world's history has such a cry gone forth.

"The twentieth century is to be the greatest of any since the creation of the world. Go forth. The hearts of men are crying for the message which you will bring them."

At the meeting in the Music Hall this afternoon, R. Fulton Cutting of New York took part in the discussion of the topic, "Industrial Ethics." Mr. Cutting's subject was "For the Consumers." In the course of his address he said:

"We are all consumers and we cannot escape the responsibility which it places upon us as regards our fellow-workmen. There is an abundance of love in the world, but the greatest difficulty is how to apply it. What we consider a panacea for many of our troubles is to me a danger, in that we are trying to improve by legislation what should be cured by moral sentiment."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Gen. Merritt Arrives in France to Assist the Commission.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The members of the United States Peace Commission passed a quiet first Sunday in Paris to-day, some of them attending church.

Gen. Merritt is expected to arrive here to-morrow forenoon.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 2.—Major Gen. Merritt, who, with his staff, left Manila on Aug. 30 en route for Paris, where he will take part in the peace conference, arrived here to-day and proceeded for the French capital.

HOPEFUL FEELING IN MADRID.

Belief Expressed that the United States Will Be Generous.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The conciliatory and cordial spirit shown by the delegates to the Paris Conference has produced a favorable impression.

The newspapers, discussing the proceedings of the conference, affect to believe that the United States, besides respecting Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, will also allow Spain to have a share in the settlement of the new régime in Cuba. Inspired articles assert that Spain will undertake to carry out the promised guarantee of the Cuban debts only until Cuba herself is able to pay the interest and sinking fund.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Paris declares that both the Spanish and American Commissions have been instructed to act ad referendum.

Indian Trouble Feared in Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Interior Department authorities fear the situation in the White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota may be serious, as alleged in press dispatches, notwithstanding official reports to them say that no trouble is apprehended. Acting Secretary Ryan has received a dispatch from Indian Agent Sutherland, in charge of the Indians there, announcing that everything is quiet. A dispatch of similar tenor has been sent by Indian Inspector Tinker, located at that point, and the official report to the War Department from the commander of that department of the army also expresses the opinion that no danger is to be apprehended. The Government will watch matters closely, to prevent trouble.

Convention of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A convention of Postmasters of the first class will be held at Detroit next week. Postmasters desiring leave to attend the convention can secure it by applying to Assistant Postmaster Smith by telegraph or letter.

SCHOONER RICHARD HILL SUNK.

In Collision with the Fall River Line Steamer City of Brockton—Crew Saved.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 2.—In a heavy fog in the Sound early this morning the Fall River Line steamer City of Brockton ran down the schooner Richard Hill of and from Thomaston, Me., bound for New York, with a cargo of lime. The crew of the schooner was rescued and brought to this city.

The collision occurred about five miles off Sands Point, and the schooner at the time was running along before a light easterly breeze. The steamer struck the schooner on the starboard bow, cutting her down to the water's edge, and at the same time carrying away a portion of her standing rigging and her mainmast.

Capt. Ellis, who was on deck at the time, was swept overboard, but the crew immediately put off for him in their boat, which was fortunately uninjured, and he was taken aboard the schooner again.

The water in the meantime had entered the hold of the schooner, and set fire to the lime, and after hastily gathering the most of their belongings the crew again boarded the small boat and pulled for the steamer, where they were assisted on board.

The schooner was left drifting in the Sound, and it is thought sunk a few hours after the accident.

The Richard Hill was built in Delaware in 1861, and was 149 tons' net burden. She was owned in Thomaston and valued at $6,000, with no insurance.

STEAMER AND SCHOONER CLASH.

The H. M. Whitney of New York Collides with the Ira D. Sturgis.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 2.—The schooner Ira D. Sturgis, Capt. Kerrigan, from St. John for New York, with a cargo of lumber, was run into about six miles west of Vineyard Sound Lightship at about 6 o'clock this morning during foggy weather by the steamer H. M. Whitney, from New York for Boston. The Sturgis had her jibboom carried away, port rail broken, pawl post split, and sustained other damage. She was towed here this morning by the Whitney, which vessel proceeded to Boston uninjured. The Sturgis proceeded to New Bedford for repairs in tow of the steam waterboat Susie D. The vessel is light.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

New Cases Reported in Mississippi and Louisiana.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2.—Two new foci of yellow fever developed here yesterday. A suspicious case with black vomit is reported at Winona, Miss. Mayor Redfield reports two new cases, both colored, at Edwards.

Dr. Dunn telegraphs from Harriston, Miss., as follows: "The situation is bad; send at once two female nurses. About twenty down, one death."

The State Board yesterday ordered that no persons be allowed to embark or debark from any train on the line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Branch in the State of Mississippi, running from Memphis to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Dr. Southon's report as to yellow fever is as follows: New Orleans, five cases, one death; Harvey's Canal, three cases, three deaths; Baton Rouge, two cases, no death; Franklin, nine cases, no death; Wilson, nine cases, one death. One case has been reported in St. James's Parish.

Recapitulation to Oct. 1: New Orleans, thirty-three cases, six deaths; Harvey's Canal, fourteen cases, three deaths; Wilson, fifty cases, one death; Franklin, twelve cases, five deaths; Baton Rouge, three cases, no death; Houma, two cases, no death; Clinton, two cases, no death; Plaquemine, one case, no death; Delegay, one case, no death.

DROWNED HIMSELF IN A BUGGY.

A Kentuckian Commits Suicide by Driving Into Deep Water.

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 2.—T. C. Collins committed suicide to-day by drowning himself in a pond. He tied himself in a buggy, unloosened a tap on a wheel, and drove into a depth of ten feet.

He was the father of May Collins, who was found dead in a Boston lodging house a few years ago.

SIX SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Four Persons Who Tried to Rescue Two Others Required Aid.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 2.—Miss Florence Keen, daughter of Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, and Charles K. Zeg, while bathing to-day, went beyond their depth and had a narrow escape from drowning.

A boat was taken by four other bathers and they started for the point where the young woman and young man were struggling. A wave upset the boat and the four were thrown into the water. They, also, had to be rescued.

TO CHRISTEN THE ILLINOIS.

Gov. Tanner, Miss Leiter, and Two Hundred Citizens to Attend.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Gov. John R. Tanner and his staff, with 200 other citizens of Illinois, left this afternoon for Virginia on a special train over the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Old Point Comfort will be reached to-morrow night. From there the party will leave by boat for Newport News, where the battleship Illinois will be christened Tuesday.

Miss Nancy Leiter of this city, whom Gov. Tanner has selected to break the bottle of wine over the vessel's bow, will join the delegation at Old Point Comfort.

HAWAIIAN BEAUTY'S CONQUEST.

Merchants of Topeka Bestow Costly Gifts Upon the Fair Visitor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 2.—Miss Anna Rose, the most beautiful young woman of Hilo, Hawaii, who came to this country recently to visit a friend in Topeka, and who has reigned here as sponsor for the Kansas soldiers' reunion and festival, has completely hypnotized Topeka merchants. Yesterday carriages were busy taking her to stores where she was urged to select as souvenirs of American hospitality gowns, dress patterns, shoes, bonnets, and other articles. A trunk factory has donated two big trunks in which to carry these valuable gifts back to Honolulu.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McKinley Will Speak to Railroad Men in Chicago Oct. 20.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Arrangements have been made for President McKinley to address a meeting composed exclusively of railroad employes Thursday afternoon, Oct. 20, in the First Regiment Armory.

Two other railway demonstrations will be held in Chicago in the two days following the peace jubilee.

The allied organizations under whose management these functions will be held are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Railway Telegraphers' Union.

BOTH DESERTER AND BURGLAR.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Harry Harris, indicted for burglary and grand larceny, who escaped from Essex County Jail on Nov. 27, 1897, by digging through the wall, was captured at Ticonderoga yesterday and lodged in jail again. He had enlisted in the Sixty-fifth New York Regiment, and had his uniform on when arrested.

Harris is said to have deserted from his regiment before the close of hostilities, and is therefore liable to heavy punishment. He will be taken to Plattsburg Barracks and turned over to the Government.

BIG STORM IN THE SOUTH

Georgia and South Carolina Coast Swept by Winds and Submerged by a Tidal Wave.

MUCH DAMAGE IS WROUGHT

Feared that Many Lives Have Been Lost in the Sea Islands—Rice Crop Destroyed—Shipping Interests Suffer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—For fifteen hours, from 3 o'clock this morning until 6 o'clock to-night, Savannah has been in the grasp of a West Indian storm. During that time the wind blew steadily from fifty to seventy miles an hour. While the city escaped with comparatively little damage, the loss of property among the sea islands of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts is believed to be heavy. For miles in every direction around Savannah the lowlands along the rivers are submerged.

Only one fatality has so far been reported—the drowning of a negro while attempting to reach the mainland from a small island near Thunderbolt—but heavy loss of life is feared from the South Carolina sea islands, where so many deaths occurred during the great tidal storm of 1893. The conditions now are similar to those during that storm. Owing to the submerged country and the isolated location of the islands no news can be had from them until the water subsides.

For eight miles north of Savannah the entire country is a lake with only the hemlocks visible. At noon the water was eight feet above the highest tide. Driven on shore by the northeast storm, it filled up on the islands, swept over banks and dams, carrying away the remnant of the rice crop that was left by the August storm and had not been gathered, and wiping out farm crops.

The loss to rice growers alone will be from $50,000 to $75,000. Of the entire rice crop alone the Savannah River, valued at $250,000, all but about 15 per cent. was lost in this and the preceding storm.

The damage to shipping is considerable. The schooner Governor Ames, which was on her way to sea with a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, went adrift in the harbor, but was secured safely. The wharves at the quarantine station at the entrance to the river here, were partially carried away. The quarantine officer and his family and servants were rescued early in the day by a tug.

Four vessels, which were at anchor in the station, were torn from their moorings and driven into the marshes. Three of these were the British schooner Synara, bound from St. John N. B.; The American schooner Millville for Millville, N. J., the Fannie L. Child, for Boston, all lumber laden, and the Italian bark Franklin. How badly these vessels are damaged is unknown. No news has been received from Tybee since early in the morning, and nothing is known of the damage there.

At Thunderbolt and Isle of Hope, suburbs of Savannah, all the boathouses on the banks and hundreds of small boats were carried away.

The extent to which the railroads suffered is not fully known. The naval stores and cotton and lumber yards of the Plant system are submerged, and the tracks of the Central of Georgia and Georgia and Alabama Roads around the city are covered. The north-bound express on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, due here from Florida at noon, has not yet arrived. Telegraph wires, except one wire over the Western Union lines, are down, and the condition of the railroad tracks is unknown. A special train will be sent out at daylight over the Florida Central and Peninsular Road south.

All other roads are operating, and the Florida Central and Peninsular is running north of Savannah. The telephone, police, light, and fire alarm wires are down and the city is in darkness.

On Hutchinson's Island opposite Savannah and separating the city from the South Carolina shore, there were many negro families rescued by boats from the revenue steamers Tybee and Boutwell. One man with a child in his arms, holding the little child above his shoulders, started to cross the dams with the water up to his body. His wife, with another child, stood in the window of their house, the floor of which was already flooded by the rising water, and watched her husband feel his way step by step along the top of the treacherous dam, one false step from which, or a caving bank, would throw him into a swift moving current. Finally he was sighted from across the river on the city side. A boat was put off, and after half and hour's effort the family was rescued. More than 100 persons were brought from the island to the city in boats.

All day rescuing parties were at work. To-night the wind has subsided, but the water which receded with the ebb of the tide during the afternoon has again risen. Considerable anxiety is felt for shipping at sea. The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Nacoochee, for New York, and the Merchants and Miners' steamer D. H. Miller, for Baltimore, went to sea Saturday night. The City of Macon of the Ocean Steamship Line was due this morning from New York, but has not arrived, and the City of Augusta of the same line sailed from New York Friday and was due here to-night.

The extent of the devastation cannot be known until telegraphic communication is restored or news received from the country between Savannah and Jacksonville, over which the heaviest part of the winds passed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The storm off the South Atlantic Coast of Florida Saturday night has moved to the coast of Georgia, increasing markedly in intensity, Jacksonville reporting a barometer reading of 29.08 inches at noon Sunday, and Charleston an easterly wind of sixty-four miles an hour. This storm is secondary from a disturbed condition of the Caribbean Sea, and first appeared last Thursday north of San Domingo, and has been traced since that date by the cordon of stations organized in the West Indian service this Summer.

Hurricane signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Florida, and emergency warnings of hurricane winds were sent to the southeast portion of South Carolina and Georgia. A second storm of great intensity has moved from the middle Rocky Mountain region to Manitoba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2.—Much alarm was occasioned here to-day by the hoisting of hurricane signals by the Weather Bureau. It was feared that much damage would be done, but such was not the case. During the day the wind reached a velocity of sixty-two miles, and the tide rose two and a half feet above normal. Several streets in the city were submerged, causing much inconvenience, but traffic was not interrupted, nor was the city cut off from communication either by rail or wire in any direction. All the ships in the harbor sought safe anchorage in the river and communication with neighboring islands was suspended after 9 o'clock. It is feared that much damage to rice and other crops on the sea islands has been done. A dispatch to The News and Courier from Georgetown says the storm in that section was very severe, the lowlands being under water and the destruction in the rice fields widespread. No casualties have been reported here.

CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT DEAD.

Succumbs to a Sudden Attack of Acute Kidney Trouble—Her Career as an Actress.

Caroline Miskel Hoyt, the actress, died yesterday morning, at her home in this city of a sudden attack of acute kidney trouble. Her husband, Charles Hale Hoyt; her mother, Mrs. C. C. Scales, and her sister, Sarah Miskel, as she is known on the stage, were with her in her last moments.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, with Mrs. Scales and Miss Miskel, have been living for some time in apartments on the ground floor of the house at 25 East Thirtieth Street, corner of Madison Avenue. Mrs. Hoyt was apparently in the best of health until two or three days ago, when an acute attack of kidney trouble, which had never caused her illness before, forced her to take to her bed. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning her condition suddenly took a change for the worse. Dr. Robert Watts of 45 West Thirty-sixth Street, was called, and found her unconscious. She did not regain consciousness, and died, in convulsions, about 11 A. M.

Mrs. Hoyt was Miss Caroline Miskel Scales, daughter of the late C. C. Scales, and was born in Covington, Ky., Sept. 15, 1873. She played one season with Augustin Daly's company, and also sustained a part in support of Robert Mantell. The first Hoyt play in which she appeared was "A Temperance Town," in which she had a leading rôle. It was while playing in this production, under the management of Hoyt & McKee, that she became acquainted with her future husband, Charles Hale Hoyt, the playwright. They were married March 4, 1894. She retired from the stage at that time, but later returned to it, and starred with notable success in one of her husband's plays, "A Contented Woman," which dealt with Western life.

Mrs. Hoyt was well known as a comedy actress and a woman of marked physical attractions. She leaves no children, and her only immediate sorrowing relatives are her mother and sister.

The funeral and burial will take place to-morrow afternoon in Mr. Hoyt's old home, the village of Charleston, N. H. The burial party, which will include Mr. Hoyt's partner, Mr. McKee, and a few intimate friends, will leave on a special train to-morrow over the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Road.

OHIO MAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Prominent Citizen Dies and His Brother-in-Law Is Accused.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Ex-State Senator J. C. Richardson died at his home in Glendale last night. The Coroner's inquest to-day holds his brother-in-law, W. J. Haldeman, a wealthy and prominent business man for murder. They were partners in a large paper mill at Lockland, Ohio, and quarreled two weeks ago over the shipment of a car of paper. They were alone in the office at the time, when Haldeman is said to have shot Richardson five times. The facts about the case are not yet known, as Haldeman refuses to talk. Both men have large families that are prominent in social and business circles.

ATTACKED IN A LION CAGE.

A Circus Animal Tamer Will Die from His Injuries.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 2.—Walter Blanckard, better known as Zeke Walters, the animal tamer with Lehman Brothers' circus, was attacked in the lion cage by one of the lions, who felled him with a blow on the head with its paws, and continued the attack as he lay prostrate. Walters grabbed one of the bars of the cage and drew himself to his feet, at the same time attempting to fight off the brute. Almost blinded by blood from the wounds in his head, Walters dragged himself to the door at the rear of the cage. Unfastening it he leaped to the street and fell unconscious to the ground. The door slammed shut after his exit, thus preventing the escape of the animals. Walters's back is terribly lacerated. The doctors say he cannot live.

A REFRIGERATOR TRUST.

Company with $6,000,000 Capital Said to be Proposed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 2.—The organization of the Refrigerator Manufacturing Trust is said to be under way. It is to have $6,000,000 capital, and to include all the big concerns in the country.

There are thirty-two factories in different parts of the United States, each holding more or less valuable patents, and the plan is said to be to buy these concerns outright and bunch the management.

A meeting recently was held in this city of manufacturers in the Central and Western States to discuss the project, and it is understood they were agreeable. It is believed the project will materialize about Nov. 15.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the New England Coast and in Montana. Rain has occurred in the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has risen in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys has fallen from the Rocky Mountain region to the west side of the Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain may be expected in the lake regions, Middle and Upper Ohio Valley and Middle and South Atlantic States, increasing in cloudiness and rain to-night in New England. The temperature will fall in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. High winds will be experienced on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, but not severe in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	62	64	66
6 A. M.	56	62	66
9 A. M.	55	62	68
12 M.	53	73	72
4 P. M.	53	76	76
6 P. M.	53	70	72
9 P. M.	51	62	66
12 P. M.	47	62	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69
Weather Bureau	66⅝
Corresponding date 1897	54⅜
Corresponding date for last 20 years	60

SENATOR PLATT'S CALLERS

Marcus A. Hanna, Benjamin Harrison, and Gen. Woodford at Headquarters.

NO "SUNDAY SCHOOL" SESSION

The Ohio Senator Offers Assistance in the Election of Republican Congressmen—Notification and Ratification This Week.

Senator Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day yesterday, but the usual "Sunday school" session was dispensed with, and, in spite of the imminence of the opening of the campaign, the number of Republicans of prominence who appeared was not large. Col. Roosevelt remained at his home in Oyster Bay.

Mr. Platt's chief caller was Senator Hanna of Ohio, who dropped in to talk over the prospect for the Congressional elections. Mr. Hanna and Mr. Platt are understood to have agreed thoroughly that it is most important that the course of the National Administration be indorsed by the election of a Congressional delegation from this State, as nearly solidly Republican as possible, and the Ohio Senator assured Mr. Platt that he could be counted on for any help it might be in his power to give to bring about that result. Senator Hanna expressed his gratification also at the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor and his belief that the Rough Riders' Colonel would be triumphantly elected.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, State Senator Raines, and ex-President Benjamin Harrison were among the other notables who appeared at the Fifth Avenue during the day. Gen. Harrison, who was accompanied by his wife and their little daughter, said that he had just come down from the North Woods, where he had been spending the Summer, and knew little of the local political conditions. He spoke in high terms of praise of Col. Roosevelt, whom he said he knew personally and esteemed highly.

He had had occasion, he said, to observe Col. Roosevelt's character and methods while a Civil Service Commissioner during his term as President, and he had then come to admire him greatly. The ex-President said that he certainly hoped to see Col. Roosevelt elected Governor and would do anything in his power to help his cause. He did not think, however, that he would be able to make any speeches in the campaign, as his duties as one of the counsel in the Venezuela arbitration would probably consume all of his time. On account of the pressure of these duties, he has already been compelled to decline invitations to speak in Ohio, Indiana, and several other Western States.

John T. McDonough, Republican nominee for Secretary of State, came down from Albany yesterday on his way to Oyster Bay, where he will be the guest of Col. Roosevelt on the occasion

dies' parlor. Mr. Croker showed several of them through the building, blushed when they praised his picture, which is the centrepiece of the lobby, and even spun around on its revolving pedestal the statue of "Diana Returning from the Bath," so that they could view it from all points.

Among those who called at the club were Perry Belmont and Augustus W. Peters.

Mr. Croker was asked if he thought Justice Augustus Van Wyck would make any statement before he is formally notified Tuesday night.

"I don't think so," said he. Then, after a long pause, as if weighing the dominant traits of the nominee, he said: "Those Van Wycks don't talk much."

It was suggested that this was a good quality in a nominee.

"Reticence is always best," said Mr. Croker, "when you haven't anything to say."

A good deal of amusement was caused at the club yesterday by the latest list of applicants for membership. On this list was the following entry:

"Applicant: James J. Hagan; residence, the Tombs."

Mr. Hagan is the Warden of the Tombs Prison, but before some of the members had ascertained this they indulged in a good deal of good-natured joking.

John G. Follansbee, Charles Smith, who is known familiarly as "Silver Dollar Smith," and Patrick F. Trainor, the Assemblyman, are also among the latest applicants for membership.

RICHARD CROKER'S PAST LIFE.

He Says if He Lived Over Again He Would Do as He Has Done.

Richard Croker was standing in the lobby of the Democratic Clubhouse yesterday when a reporter went up to him and said:

"Mr. Croker, if you had your life to live over again, would you try to be what you are to-day?"

The leader of Tammany looked hard and long at his questioner.

"You know," continued the eager inquirer, "that most successful men regret their past—I mean they think they could have done better in some other sphere of life."

"I'm not one of that kind," said Mr. Croker. "I don't see why a successful man should regret that he is what he is. How could he be anything else? If I had my life to go over again, I should be just what I am, for I should do just what I have done."

"That's a queer question," said Mr. Croker, as he turned away. "Any successful man would be again just what he is. If he tried to be anything else, he'd fail. But think of anybody asking you coolly if you have done things in the past that you are ashamed of! I should be just what I am if I had to live my life over."

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

Democrats, It Is Expected, Will Indorse Justices Daly and Cohen.

The belief was strong in Democratic circles yesterday that at the approaching County Convention to nominate three Justices of the Supreme Court and a Judge of the City Court, Justices Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen would be indorsed for re-election. The terms of both these Justices expire on Jan. 1, and a movement is on foot to bring about their re-election on a non-partisan basis.

The Republican managers, it is known, have not decided what course they will pursue in the matter. The Republican convention which will make the judicial nominations will meet on Thursday of this week.

The Bar Association, which at its last meeting indorsed the non-partisan system of judicial nominations without mentioning Justices Daly and Cohen by name, may, it is said, be called together again, to specify its indorsement of these two Justices.

The Citizens' Union has already put Justices Daly and Cohen on its judiciary ticket.

Democratic Congress Conventions.

The Democrats will hold their Congressional Conventions in this city on Thursday. Among the candidates for nomination are two soldiers of the Santiago campaign, Capt. William Astor Chanler and Capt. Stewart M. Brice.

Capt. Chanler to be a Sachem.

The Tammany Society will meet at Tammany Hall this evening, when forty candidates will be initiated into the order. William Astor Chanler will be installed as a Sachem. The other Sachems for the year were installed in July, but at that time Capt. Chanler was at the front.

Independent Democrats to Nominate.

The Independent Democratic Club of the Thirtieth Assembly District at its Saturday night's meeting, held at 217 East Eighty-sixth Street, decided to nominate its own candidate for the Assembly in opposition to the Tammany Hall organization. The club has leased a four-story building and will organize in every election district.

CHICAGO PLATFORM TICKET.

Ole N. Snyder Declines to Run for Attorney General.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Ole N. Snyder, the nominee for Attorney General on the Independent Chicago platform ticket, has declined to accept the nomination. In an interview this afternoon Mr. Snyder said: "I will not accept the nomination. My decision is final, and a telegram of declination will be in Mr. McDonald's hands to-morrow morning. That is all I can say."

M. J. Caton, the nominee for State Treasurer on the same ticket, returned to the city to-day, and says that he will accept the nomination tendered him.

CONTEST IN NASSAU COUNTY.

Nassau, the State's sixty-first and newest county, which will begin its legal existence on Jan. 1 next, is already the scene of a lively political contest between the two factions of the Republican Party.

The new County of Nassau was created by the Legislature at its last session out of that portion of Queens County not incorporated in the Greater New York. To-morrow the Republicans in the Townships of Hempstead and North Hempstead, constituting the territory of the new County of Nassau, will hold their first county convention, at which they are to nominate a County Judge and Surrogate, a Sheriff, a Treasurer, a Clerk, a District Attorney, and a Superintendent of the Poor. The struggle for supremacy is between factions headed by District Attorney William J. Youngs, a neighbor of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and ex-Senator John Lewis Childs of Floral Park.

The main contest in the convention is expected to come over the nomination for County Judge, for which place Assemblyman George Wallace is the Childs candidate, and Robert A. Davison is backed by the Youngs people. Republicans from the scene of the contest who were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday predicted that Mr. Davison would win. Ex-Senator Childs has been considered an anti-Platt man, while District Attorney Youngs has always been a strict organization Republican.

The Idaho Populist Ticket.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 2.—The Supreme Court has decided that the Taylor wing of the Populist Party has the legal organization, and that it alone is entitled to have tickets printed on the official ballot under the name of the People's Party. This is a triumph for Congressman Gunn. It is predicted the two wings will now unite, with Gunn for Congress and D. H. Andrews of the Balk faction for Governor.

Foraker to Speak in New York.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Senator Foraker, who left here for Washington last night, expects to be in New York City to-morrow, where he will arrange for campaign work in behalf of the Republican State ticket. It is reported Mr. Foraker will make a number of speeches in New York after he has opened the campaign in his own State.

Nominations for Congress.

New York—Twenty-fifth District, Walter Ballou, (Dem.)

Ohio—Twentieth District, W. J. Hart, (Dem.); Twenty-first District, L. A. Russell, (Dem.)

MICHIGAN.—Twelfth District—I. S. Curry, Democrat.

J. F. Ackerman a Suicide.

J. F. Ackerman, thirty-eight years old, of 407 Union Street, Union Hill, committed suicide Saturday night by taking carbolic acid. He was found dead in his room. He leaves a wife and two children. Ackerman was engaged in the paper-hanging and painting business and was in prosperous circumstances. No reason is known why he should have killed himself.

GEN. SHAFTER'S ARRIVAL

Comes from Montauk to Command at Governors Island.

HE TALKS OF ARMY MATTERS

Gen. Lee Meets Him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and They Indulge in Pleasantries.

Gen. William R. Shafter arrived in the city yesterday from Montauk Point. He will go to Governors Island this mornng to take command of the Department of the East. He was accompanied by Major J. D. Miley, his aide, and a valet.

In answer to a question as to whether he was appointed by the President or the War Department in command of the Department of the East, he said: "I have been appointed by the President, who makes all appointments in the matter of department commanders."

When asked if he expected to remain long in command of the Department of the East, General Shafter said: "I expect to remain in charge of the Department of the East until Gen. Wesley Merritt arrives from Manila. On his arrival, I expect he will assume command of the Department of the East, and I will return to the Pacific Coast and reassume charge of the Department of the Pacific. I like California, and I want to make it my permanent home. During my command there, I made many friends, and I like the climate and associations there."

Gen. Shafter was asked if he knew that Gen. Gillespie was reported to have said that he knew nothing of Gen. Shafter's appointment in charge of the Department of the East, and replied:

"I know nothing whatever of the matter. I have not met Gen. Gillespie yet, and do not know whether he is at Governors Island, in this city, or in Washington."

In reply to a query as to whether he had been summoned to testify before the commission appointed to investigate army scandals, he said:

"I have not yet been notified to appear before the commission. When I am notified to appear, I will do so. I do not know what I could say of importance, but if I am wanted I shall certainly respond to any notification."

Gen. Shafter was asked if he thought the present army was held in readiness without mustering out any more soldiers for the purpose of awaiting the decision of the Paris council. He said:

"There are not enough soldiers now to garrison all the posts. There is need of 100,000 soldiers for that purpose. I do not know what the intention of the War Department is. It may be that the soldiers are being held in the event of trouble occurring in the Philippines, Cuba, or Puerto Rico. Everything is in abeyance now. I have no definite knowledge of what the War Department intends, but it is certainly safe to hold a large number of soldiers in readiness."

Concerning the controversy between Gen. Miles and the War Department the General said:

"I have no statement whatever to make. I have nothing whatever to complain about. I did my duty as I thought best, and tried to do it faithfully for the best interests of all. It will be time enough to make statements when my superiors complain and call me to account. There is no use stirring up matters."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Shafter met last night in the parlors of the Fifth Avenue. Gen. Shafter was dressed in civilian's clothes and Gen. Lee in military habiliments. Gen. Lee was in the centre of an admiring circle of women when Gen. Shafter passed by the group on his way from dinner to his room. Gen. Lee caught sight of Gen. Shafter and called out:

"Hello, General; don't you know a fellow?"

Gen. Shafter turned and grasped Gen. Lee by the hand. They passed the compliments of the day. Gen. Lee, among other things, asked:

"How much do you weigh now, General?"

"I weigh 215 pounds," replied Gen. Shafter. "I weighed 240 pounds when I went to the front."

Gen. Shafter remained at the Fifth Avenue last night and will go to Governors Island this morning.

CROWDS SURROUND GEN. LEE.

Receives a Popular Demonstration at the Fifth Avenue on His Arrival from West Point.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who arrived in town Saturday night, from Washington, went to West Point yesterday to see his son, George Mason Lee, now a member of the third class.

The General left the hotel early in the forenoon to make what he called a flying trip. He was received at the academy with honors befitting his station, and after fulfilling the object of his visit returned to the city about 6 o'clock in time to dine with Mrs. U. S. Grant and some of her friends. The General was attired in full uniform.

It is Gen. Lee's purpose to remain over here until to-morrow night, and then return to Washington, where on Wednesday he will appear before President McKinley's investigating committee.

Gen. Lee's health and robust appearance have occasioned much comment. He looks as though no malaria of Southern camps had made the slightest inroads upon his constitution.

Gen. Lee's appearance in the corridor of the hotel about 9 o'clock to meet some callers was responsible for an impromptu reception. He came down alone from the parlors, and no sooner had he reached the lower floor than he was recognized, and some one called out: "That's Lee! That's Gen. Lee!" Whereupon the General was surrounded by an admiring group.

Considerable amusement was caused by Dr. Miller of Omaha, who represents the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Dr. Miller was very anxious to have Gen. Lee as an attraction at the fair, and offered everything from transportation and palatial quarters to the smallest detail of comfort and attention.

"We got Gen. Joe Wheeler," pleaded Dr. Miller. "We want you, the people of Nebraska want to see you, and we must have you. We'll treat you like a Prince from Wales."

"Thank you," replied Gen. Lee, cheerfully, but somewhat doubtfully, at the reference to "a prince." "I'm afraid I must decline. I'll be in Cuba soon. You've got attractions enough, haven't you? There's Col. Bryan and the Third Nebraska."

"To the devil with Bryan!" said Dr. Miller impatiently.

"You must come."

The crowd set up a shout and Gen. Lee laughed.

"Bryan's a very fine fellow," he remarked, and then he told Dr. Miller he would see him to-day.

"Will the Third Nebraska be mustered out?" put in a bystander.

Gen. Lee explained that only one regiment could be mustered out. That was for the Governor of Nebraska to decide.

"How does Bryan feel now about getting out?" was asked.

"Col. Bryan is one of my officers, and that's something I can speak of only officially," replied Gen. Lee, with a twinkle.

In speaking of Camp Cuba Libre at Jacksonville, which he commands, Gen. Lee said:

"We have had 30,000 men in camp and only about 2 per cent. sick. The chief causes of sickness are the sinks and impure water. Eliminate the danger from these and the camp is pretty likely to be healthy. There are artesian wells at Jacksonville. This water I had piped to the company streets, so that each company had its own supply.

"At the head of each street is a pipe arranged for a shower bath. Then, again, the camps were frequently moved. Whenever the ground gets stale, men will fall sick, but we are to be congratulated that we got along so well."

Gen. Lee added that the volunteer commissary and Quartermasters' officers were being constantly drilled and instructed in their duties and had become quite efficient.

"I expect," he said, "to start with my command for Cuba the latter part of this month. There are now fifteen regiments left in camp, one of which is cavalry, all well-drilled and efficient volunteers."

"Will you go to Cuba in advance of your troops, General?" was asked.

"Not much," was the quick reply. "I had to get out of there before, being somewhat unpopular in Havana, and now I want the troops with me when I go back."

Gen. Lee said he did not know who would be in supreme command in Cuba. He thought the 100,000 men to be sent would be divided up into three or four departments, but who would be in command he did not know. Nothing definite had been arranged so far as he knew.

"There are about 100,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba," said he, "and many of them will doubtless stay there, as they see nothing ahead of them in Spain."

In referring again to the volunteers, Gen. Lee said:

"The volunteers were good soldiers during the war, but bad soldiers in time of peace. They have too many fathers, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts writing to them, and asking them to try and get mustered out."

Gen. Lee was asked if Miss Hill could be rightfully called the "Daughter of the Confederacy" since the death of Miss Winnie Davis.

"I think not," he said. "It is generally, almost universally, felt that the title should cease with Miss Davis."

For a time Gen. Lee was kept busy answering and parrying a multitude of questions, ranging from his opinion of the conduct of the war to the depth of some of the Southern harbors. When he finally escaped, an aged man of military bearing edged up to him and said: "General, I'd vote for you for President. I—"

"My distinguished consideration," laughingly replied Gen. Lee, as he moved toward the stairs. "You do me honor."

"The finest man in the South," was the old man's comment. "He ought to have been in Shafter's place in Cuba."

DR. FAUNCE ON EXPANSION.

He Condemns the Policy of Imperialism—Intelligence and Righteousness the Country's Needs.

The Rev. Dr William H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, preached last night on the subject of real National expansion. He took occasion to condemn the policy of imperialism, and dwelt on the lines of improvement which he thought would lead America to increasing greatness.

"Most men think," said he, "that when we have eaten nothing and are starving is the time of danger; but the Bible with deeper thought tells us that the time of greater peril is when men have eaten and are full. The Bible is not the story of what was and has ceased to be, but what eternally is. The God who led Abraham across the Euphrates guided the Mayflower across the sea. The God in whom Moses stayed himself in many a dark and perilous place is the God of the heroic Lincoln, the valiant Garfield, and the wise and Christian man who now holds the helm and guides the ship of State.

"At every step in our National history it has seemed as if expansion was impossible, and yet as we look back, somehow the unseen hand of God seems to have guided our fathers. Now we are face to face with novel and momentous issues. They are entirely new in our history. As for those islands on the other side of the Pacific, Prof. Woolsey has rightly remarked that they differ in three respects from any other territory we have ever acquired. They are not contiguous to our soil; they are already largely inhabited, and they are not essential to the integrity or safety of our Nation as it now stands.

"If a nation of 70,000,000 people, barely civilized and Christianized themselves as yet, undertakes to swallow bodily another nation of 8,000,000 barbarians, it will at least suffer the woes of indigestion for a century to come. But after all, the question is, 'Is this the real expansion of our country?' Is bigness greatness? Big things in this world usually become bad things. Nobody has any interest in the growth of a mushroom, for when it is grown it is still only a mushroom. There is still great need in our land of expansion in three lines—intelligence, righteousness, and religion.

"It is doubtful if the country has ever been in the last 200 years on so high a level of intelligence as it was 200 years ago. Our old forefathers were picked men. Immigration has lowered their standard of mind. None too soon has come the development of the public-school system and the growth of academies and universities in America. For when knowledge perishes the people perish.

"Still more imperative is righteousness. Every one of the great States that went down did so not for want of space, but for want of righteousness. All the great States of antiquity and modern times that have gone to ruin have gone in the height of their civilization. As usually flourishes most in moribund, decaying countries.

"Deeper still than the need of righteousness is the need in our country of religion. It was said of John Wesley that he did more for the social reformation of England than all the would-be political reformers of his time. He put men into right relations with their God, and then they came naturally into right and fraternal relations with one another. Most of the great rulers of our country have been men of religious faith; not men of flawless life, but men who have believed in the guiding hand of God and sought it in the crises of their careers. If you have noted it, this last Summer most of the men who have guided the destinies of our country at home and abroad have been members of our American churches, and usually earnest and devoted Christians. It is no chance of fate, but God, who rules in the affairs of men."

STABBED BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.

George Collins Dying in Providence from a Wound in His Breast.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 2.—George Collins, twenty-four years old, was probably fatally stabbed early this morning near the Congregational church at Rumford.

He had had an altercation with a couple of Italians on the car which left Olneyville at 11:53 o'clock last night. He was on the platform with the Italians, and in tossing away a cigar accidentally struck one of the Italians with it.

Collins apologized, but the Italian would not accept any explanation.

When the car was near the terminus of the road out in the country, Collins alighted from one end of the car and the Italians from the other end.

When the car re-started, one of the Italians plunged a knife deep into Collins's right breast. He was barely alive when the surgeon responded. He was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital, where he is in a precarious condition.

The Italians escaped. Their names are unknown.

A Pennsylvania Banker Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Samuel Greenwood, President of the Coatesville National Bank of Coatesville, Penn., was robbed yesterday of a valise containing bonds amounting to $10,000. Mr. Greenwood, who was in the city on business, went into a restaurant and placed the valise on the floor at his side. While he was eating his lunch some person managed to substitute a valise identical with the one the bank President carried. Mr. Greenwood did not learn of the substitution until he went to a broker's office to negotiate for the exchange of the bonds. The securities must be disposed of, as they were all numbered and registered. A description of them has been wired to brokers all over the country.

The Barnard College Fund.

George A. Plimpton, Treasurer of the institution had little success to report definitely yesterday in raising the fund needed to remove the debt on Barnard College, which is a condition of the giving to the college a $100,000 endowment by an anonymous donor. The Trustees have till to-night to raise the money, and though only a few thousands are absolutely pledged, they ardently hope to get the whole sum of $56,900. If this is done, it will never be necessary to solicit contributions on behalf of the college again. Recent contributions hitherto unpublished are as follows: Seth M. Milliken, $500; H. H. Benedict, $500; ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, $1,000.

Statistics of Yale University.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 2.—The enrollment at Yale for this year is thus far known in only two departments of the university. The Freshmen Class in the Academic Department numbers 325 instead of 365, as was first believed would be the case, judging by the number who took the final entrance examinations. The increase this year in the Freshman class is thus ten men, but the class is smaller by twenty-five than the class of 1900, the largest in the record of the university.

The entering class of the Sheffield Scientific School numbers 176, a decrease of 11.

It is believed that a number of prospective members are still in the army and will present themselves for special examination as soon as they are mustered out of service.

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FURS.

Exclusive novelties in Scarfs, Fancy Neck Pieces, Collarettes and Muffs, of Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Stone Marten, Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, White Broadtail and White Astrakhan.

Broadtail, Persian and Seal Coats with Sable or Chinchilla combinations.

Fur trimmed and Fur lined Capes and Opera Wraps.

BLANCO'S EDITOR HERE.

Senor Rivero Comes as an Emissary of Spanish Autonomists.

Nicolas Rivero, editor in chief of El Diario de la Marina, the organ of Capt. Gen. Blanco, and President of the provincial council of autonomists, arrived in the city yesterday by steamer from Havana. Señor Rivero is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is here as an emissary of the Spanish autonomists, and, besides conferring with the Administration at Washington, will hold a conference with Tomas Estrada Palma to bring about, if possible, a better understanding between the Cubans and the pro-Spanish party in Cuba.

His mission to Washington, it is said, will have to do with Spanish property rights, and in this connection he bears several petitions from wealthy property owners in Havana and elsewhere on the island, asking a definition of this Government's intentions and pleading for retention in present hands.

Señor Rivero speaks no English. He was away from the hotel until late at night, conferring with prominent Spanish residents of this city.

LOCKED IN A CAR TWO DAYS.

Two Small Boys Ate Bananas from Providence to New York.

"Here are two boys from Providence, R. I., who were locked up in a boxcar for about forty-eight hours," said Agent Diamond of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to Magistrate Crane, in Yorkville Court, yesterday. He referred to two bright youngsters who described themselves as James Cummings, fourteen years old, and Archibald Kemple, thirteen years.

"How was it that you got locked up in the car?" asked the Magistrate.

"We were picking bananas in the car while it was in the freight depot at Providence, Wednesday morning, and the first thing we knew the car began to move," said Cummings.

"We pounded on the doors, which had been locked on us, but no one heard us," continued Kemple.

They added that no one came near them until they arrived at Mott Haven station Friday morning.

"We had nothing to drink and we were a little thirsty, but we had all the bananas we wanted," said Cummings smilingly.

After being released from the freight car the youngsters walked about the streets all day. It was 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning when they sought shelter in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

When the Sergeant heard their story he had them placed in the care of the society.

"We have communicated with their parents," said Diamond, "and I request you to place them in our care to await their arrival."

Magistrate Crane advised the youngsters to be more careful in the future. The boys will be returned to their parents to-day.

WISCONSIN FOREST FIRES.

Body of Another Victim Found—Great Loss and Destitution.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Oct. 2.—News of another death from forest fires comes from the Town of Clinton, in this county, to-night. A boy was found dead on the bank of the Yellow River. His feet were badly burned, and his position indicated that he had sought the river for safety.

Gen. Boardman, representing the State Relief Association, arrived here from Madison this morning, and after taking a census of the fire district drove to Rice Lake. He has listed nearly 200 families in Turtle Lake, Cumberland, Stancord, Rice Lake, Clinton, and Barron which need immediate assistance.

The danger now is about over, though it is unsafe to travel through some fire districts in the vicinity of Cumberland. The property loss in this county will aggregate $400,000, besides the farm buildings and crops. A large amount of stock has been burned and much hardwood timber has been destroyed. Men were engaged to-day burning the bodies of animals in the fire district south of here.

Vast Fires in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 2.—Great clouds of smoke have hung over the mountains south of Pike's Peak to-day and fierce flames have been seen to shoot up frequently. It is reported that immense forest fires are raging on the range, and they are gradually working their way to Cripple Creek. It is believed that the heat from these fires caused the high winds here during yesterday's fire, which formed a strong opposing force against the efforts of those who were fighting the flames.

PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES.

They Opened Yesterday for the Seventh Annual Season.

The People's Singing Classes opened yesterday for their seventh season. Over ninety new pupils went to Beethoven Hall in Fifth Street, near the Bowery, to take their first lesson. Their singing was rather ragged at first, but they soon began to improve.

While they were at work they received a visit from Frank Damrosch, the founder of the People's Singing Classes, who still directs them. He did his best to encourage the new pupils and said that their singing was really quite beautiful.

"Music," he said, "raises people above the daily cares of life and inspires them with new ideas. I am proud of the People's Choral Union."

Mr. Damrosch also told the pupils that if they were diligent in their studies they ought to be able to read any cantata in a year, and to read any oratorio at sight after two seasons. Miss Blair is the teacher at that place.

The other places where classes were opened were at the Lenox Academy (Grand Opera House) in West Twenty-third Street; the New York Maennerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth Street; Harlem Arcade, at 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; at Ebling's Casino, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, and in the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

The advanced classes will resume their studies Sunday afternoon at the Cooper Union.

The Second District People's Choral Union of New York will give a concert at Cooper Union Thursday evening, Oct. 13. There will be a string orchestra of twenty-three pieces and a chorus of one hundred and fifty voices.

Prof. Babbitt Leaves Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—Dr. F. O. Babbitt, who has been instructor of Greek in Harvard, has accepted the Professorship of Greek at Trinity College, Hartford, formerly held by Prof. Beckwith. W. F. Harris, a graduate of Harvard class of '91, who has been studying in Europe since his graduation, has been appointed Dr. Babbitt's successor.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Motion to Drop the Organization's Annual Journal.

THE DISPUTED SECRETARYSHIP

Recommendation that a New Election Be Ordered Adopted, Despite Delegate Johnson's Protests.

Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists surprised the Central Labor Union yesterday by moving to concur in the recommendation of the Miscellaneous Section to discontinue the publication of the Central Labor Union Annual Souvenir and Labor Day Journal, as it was no longer creditable to the organization.

The Souvenir, or Journal, has been published for over ten years, and is of the size of a large monthly magazine. Less than half of the volume is taken up with reading matter, and the remainder contains advertisements of business men and firms who have been paying high prices. The Central Labor Union sells the privilege for publishing the Journal to some publisher, and has generally got $800 or $900 for each number. The copies of the Journal are distributed gratis on Labor Day.

"I make the motion to discontinue the Journal," Delegate Warner went on to say, "because it has been a polite system of levying blackmail upon business men. I made this assertion six months ago, and I was hooted and ridiculed for my trouble. It is said that the publishers of labor union souvenirs intimate to business men that they had better insert their advertisements if they wish to be on good terms with organized labor. They have told business men that if they advertised their employes would not be allowed to go on strike, and firms that have been under boycott have been promised that the boycott would be lifted if they advertised."

"These are shameful methods, and altogether beneath the dignity of the Central Labor Union. They might be well enough for social clubs or political district coteries, but organized labor should not stoop to such devices. Before I would resort to such a scheme I would buy a pistol and shoot myself. If the Central Labor Union has not enough money to run its business let us raise the dues of our constituent unions to $1.50 or $25 a month. I know of a railroad that would give any labor organization $500 to be on good terms with organized labor, and it would not care whether it got any advertisements or not."

A few seconds' silence followed Delegate Warner's remarks, and then there was some applause, but most of the delegates were evidently not prepared to discuss the matter. Delegate Philip Kelly said:

"This is a very serious question, and calls for careful deliberation. It is true that our unions are liberal, but I don't think they will be willing to pay $10 dues per month."

The Central Labor Union then decided to make the question the special order of the day at its next meeting.

The dispute over the election of Delegate Eugene A. Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians as Secretary of the Miscellaneous Section came up again. At its last meeting the Central Labor Union ordered that Johnson be recognized as the duly elected Secretary of the section, although he had not received a majority of the votes, and it also appointed a committee to restore harmony in the section.

Delegate Matthew Barr, the Chairman of the Harmonizing Committee, said that the best way to restore harmony in the section would be for Johnson to resign, and that O'Connell, who had received a majority of votes, should withdraw, and a new election be ordered. There was a factional fight in the section, and that should be stopped at once.

The report and recommendation led to an animated discussion, and Delegate Dempsey of the stereotypers said:

"This element of politics in the sections and in the Central Labor Union ought to be choked off. Many of the delegates have run for office in the sections, and in the Central Labor Union, so as to get some political job from one party or the other for the influence they are supposed to wield."

Delegate Johnson declared that he had been legally elected Secretary of the section, and would not resign under any circumstances. If he were deposed he would keep on performing his duties as Secretary, and would send in his bills for payment. The only way in which he could be deposed, he said, would be by asking his union to withdraw him as a delegate.

The Central Labor Union meeting, adopted the committee's recommendation and report, and ordered a new election.

Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said that he had headed a committee to the Barge Office to protest against the admittance of three alien electrical workers into the country. Delegate Joyce of the Electrical Workers had forced himself on the committee, and had then sent into the Theatrical Protective Union a bill for $7 for services. Delegate Kelly said: "This is a queer way of Joyce's to get paid for work done for his union."

"Those Electrical Workers were to work in theatres," remarked Delegate Joyce, "and your union should pay."

"They were nothing of the kind," retorted Kelly.

The meeting directed that the bill in question should be paid by the Electrical Workers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.

Printer-Farmers' Potato Crop in Pelham Bay Park—The Shorter Work-Day Question.

The Land Committee of Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday at Teutonia Hall, in Third Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, to make final arrangements for harvesting the potato crop that the printer-farmers planted in Pelham Bay Park.

The work of harvesting is to begin to-day, and the printers who go to gather in the tubers will have their car fares paid, and will be treated to a bountiful dinner in a large tent near the harvest field.

A Committee on Vacant Lands gave the union the use of a tract of land in Pelham Bay Park for unemployed printers to plant vegetables in under the superintendence of a farming expert. About sixty-five unemployed printers undertook the experiment of planting potatoes, and each one was accorded half an acre of land to do as he pleased with. Ten of the printer-farmers lived in the park during the Summer, and slept in cots in a large corrugated iron booth, and the others lived down town and made trips to the park two or three times a week. Each man got a square meal every time he went up to the park to look after the growing vegetables. The fresh air in the park benefited all the farmer-printers, and several of them who were in feeble health gained in strength and weight, and some printers have taken such a liking to the work that they have decided to become truck farmers.

Chairman J. W. Sullivan of the Land Committee said yesterday that one of the printers, Hargadon, whose health had greatly improved by his outdoor life, is very anxious to get a job on a farm. Besides cultivating his own plot he has cultivated five other half acres, and was paid for the work.

"The union," continued Mr. Sullivan, has been paying $25,000 to $30,000 a year to its unemployed members, and it was thought that if the unemployed, or part of them, could be made self-supporting, it would be good for them and would save money to the union. The potatoes will be sold for the benefit of the printer-farmers, but it has not yet been decided whether the experiment will be tried again next year or not."

Typographical Union No. 6 itself also held a delegates' meeting yesterday at the same place, and went into executive session to hear the report of its Shorter Work Day Committee. It was rumored that the date for the demand to go into effect will not be made public until after the convention of the International Typographical Union, that will be held in Syracuse next week.

Several of the delegates to the convention from Eastern and Western cities were in the city yesterday, and it was said that a delegation from the Typothetae of this city, headed by J. J. Little, and delegations from other branches of the National Typothetae will also go to the convention, as they believe that the nine-hour demand will be brought up for discussion there.

STRIKE OF CLOTHING SALESMEN.

Certain Firms Decline to Renew an Agreement with the Men's Union.

Several clothing salesmen of the Bay—the district comprising upper Park Row, Baxter Street, and the adjoining streets, where second hand and cheap new clothing is retailed are out on strike. The strikes were ordered because a number of employers refused to sign a new agreement with the Salesmen's Union in regard to hours of labor and wages.

The salesmen undoubtedly earn every cent of money that they get as wages. They are divided into outside salesmen, formerly known as "pullers-in" and "barkers," who shout their employers' goods outside the store, and do their best to run in unsophisticated countrymen, and the inside salesmen, whose duty it is not to allow any victim who is run in to depart without buying a suit of clothes.

These hard-working men formerly worked fourteen and fifteen hours a day, but when they organized a union they compelled their employers to reduce their working hours to twelve out of the twenty-four, and also to slightly increase their wages. They argued that the employers had all accumulated great wealth, and their wives and daughters were covered with diamonds, through the hard work of the salesmen, who exhausted their wits in persuading victims that shoddy was the finest woolen materials.

The employers fought their organized salesmen a couple of times, and the latter struck. The employers found it very difficult to get experiences inside salesmen, and impossible to get outside salesmen whose lungs would not give way after one day's shouting.

The agreement between the union and employers expired last Friday, and the union gave them until the following day to sign a new agreement similar to the old one, guaranteeing the men only twelve hours' work a day. A committee was appointed to call on the employers and request them to sign the agreement, and it was also authorized to order strikes in the stores of those who should refuse to sign.

Saturday is a busy day in the Bay, and so, when the committee went out in its rounds, most of the merchants signed the agreement. Moses Levy of Walker Street, it was reported, refused to sign, and persuaded three other large firms to organize an employers' association for the express purpose of smashing the Salesmen's Union. The men in the shops of the three firms were promptly called out on strike and obeyed, but Moses Levy's salesmen, for some reason or other, remained at their posts and gathered in dollars for their employer. The other employers tried to do the work of the striking outside salesmen by shouting outside their stores, and made members of their families sell inside, but they soon grew hoarse, while the improvised salesmen and "saleslades" met with indifferent success. Yesterday was also a busy day, and both strikers and unyielding employers were defying each other.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

League of American Wheelmen Members Realize the Seriousness of Racing Situation.

Such headway has been made by the seceding cycle racers against the League of American Wheelmen's control of racing that the league officers are seriously viewing the situation. Other attempts to oppose the league in racing matters have not had the prestige imparted by the prominence of the racing men now engaged in the fight, and the desertion of racers from the big organization bids fair to spread to all the riders who are in the fast set. Major Taylor and Earl Kiser have joined the opposition body. This has encouraged the seceders greatly and nothing has been heard but enthusiasm for their future career.

Many of the league members have really welcomed the outbreak, although outwardly insistent that Chairman Mott should discipline the leaders at their first violation of the league racing rules. President Isaac B. Potter of the league, it is said, has long been opposed to the league control of racing, but he refuses to give his opinions upon the present situation further than to intimate he would not be surprised if the efforts of the racing men to run racing should fall flat, like the Cash Prize League of preceding years. He argues that the men cannot be prevented from Sunday riding or racing on outlawed tracks if they so desire, and he refuses to be angered at them.

Talk of giving over the control of cycle racing to the National Trotting Association has been revived by the recent action of the racing men. It is urged that that body is perfectly competent to control the sport, and that cycle tracks could be constructed within the trotting courses at a comparatively small cost in many instances.

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The races at Trenton and Philadelphia did not change the relative positions of the leaders in the rating table for the National championship. Chairman Mott of the National Racing Board announces the rating to Sept. 29 as follows: Bald, 155; Major Taylor, 143; McFarland, 128; Kimble, 112; Cooper, 106; Arthur Gardiner, 102; Freeman, 73; Stevens, 62; W. Martin, 19; Mertens, 18; Jay Eaton, 16; John Fisher, 14; Tom Butler, 9; Bowler, 7; Kiser, 6; Fred Sims, 5; Dr. Brown, 5; Becker, 5; Jaap Eden, 4; Nat Butler, 3; Earl Kiser, 3; Harry Terrill, 3; Bourotte, 2; C. M. Bly, 2; Hills, Jr., 2; Watson Coleman, 1; H. C. Caldwell, 1; Cabanne, 1.

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Walter Faraday, Chairman of the Road Records Committee of the Century Road Club of America, has compiled the standing of the riders in the mileage contest for the year up to Aug. 31. At that date the twenty-five leaders were competing in the following order: George G. Webber, Toledo, Ohio; Irving Harrison, Hackensack, N. J.; Roy M. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Jennings, Eddington, Penn.; John E. Cullingford, Camden, N. J.; Will G. Howe, Chicago, Ill.; George F. Pond, Jr., Auburndale, Mass.; Mrs. George Bunker, Chicago, Ill.; Charles W. Heaton, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. T. S. Bowen, Austin, Ill.; Gus Egloff, New York City; Thomas W. Davis, Peoria, Ill.; C. H. Vanderhoof, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry Early, Jersey City, N. J.; John M. Coates, Milwaukee, Wis.; Allen Underwood, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. P. Sterns, Cleveland, Ohio; R. C. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. P. Sterns, Cleveland, Ohio; W. T. Cunningham, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. J. Hopkins, Buffalo, N. Y.; Karl F. Robinson, Albany, N. Y.; William A. Denn, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. A. E. McKee, New York City; S. J. Wittrup, Chicago, Ill.

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Under the auspices of the Eagle Athletic Club, a twenty-five-mile road race is planned for Saturday, the course being over the Perth Amboy and Metuchen Road. It is open to amateurs only, and among the prizes are a bicycle, a diamond ring, and a gold watch. Entries close Wednesday with P. W. Richters, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Tannery Strike Threatened.

NEWARK, N. J. Oct. 2.—There is danger of a general strike at R. R. Saloman's Cordovan tannery, where several hundred hands are employed. The glazers, twenty-six in number, are already on strike because an attempt was made to reduce their wages from $10 to $9 a week. Men were hired in Philadelphia to take their places, but when they arrived here and found there was a strike in progress they refused to go to work and were sent back. Unless there is a speedy settlement with the strikers, the entire factory force threatens to quit work.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Theron Geddes, Salt Lake City; Baron Schleppenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago; Louis Sholes, Milwaukee; Comte d'Arichier, Third Secretary French Legation, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Frank Carruthers, London; Sigmund Brill, London; Robinson Crowell, San Francisco.

HOLLAND—Hen

SICK SOLDIERS BADLY FED

Surgeon Seaman Fears There Will Be Deaths on the Obdam Coming Here from Puerto Rico.

VESSEL NOW AT SANTIAGO

Proposal to Put More Sick Aboard There Meets with a Vigorous Protest — Conflict with Gen. Lawton.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 2.—Surgeon Major Seaman of the transport Obdam declares that there will be a repetition of the awful horrors that have characterized the voyage home of the other transports if more sick soldiers are sent on board the vessel for transportation to New York.

He says that when the Obdam left Puerto Rico many on board were sick, yet the First Quartermaster refused to furnish wine for their use, but supplied them with hardtack and canned food, saying that he had no authority to do more. Surgeon Seaman said he would hold him responsible should any deaths occur, and finally succeeded in obtaining suitable food for those who were ill.

He asserts that the ship has every man that she can carry, and that if she reaches New York without any deaths occurring she will be lucky.

Hearing that a number of other sick soldiers were to be sent aboard here, the Surgeon Major made a protest, and stated that he was informed by Gen. Lawton that his protest showed lack of discipline and that an officer had been appointed to see how many additional men the Obdam could carry.

Surgeon Seaman says he will cable to Surgeon General Sternberg a protest disclaiming responsibility for whatever may happen.

SANTIAGO POLICEMAN ATTACKED.

Capt. Mondoza, Aide to Gen. Lawton, Persuaded the Rioters to Disperse.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 2.—Capt. Mondoza, aide to Gen. Lawton, has made a display of bravery in intervening in a disturbance which might have resulted in a riot. The trouble had its origin in a refusal of a noisy Cuban negro to move on when ordered to do so by a policeman. The negro drew a machete, when the officer attempted to enforce his order, and, supported by a crowd of over 200, some armed with machetes, and others with stones, attacked the policeman, who drew a revolver and machete. Capt. Mondoza, seeing the disturbance, sprang into a carriage, and driving to where the policeman was standing, addressed the crowd, finally persuading the gathering to disperse.

Necessaries of Life Dear.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 2.—Mayor McLeary of Santiago is endeavoring to compel the merchants to sell the necessaries of life at reasonable figures.

Troops Preparing to Go to Cuba.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 2.—The Second Army Corps will be shipped from Camp Meade to Anniston, Ala., preparatory to being sent to Cuba. The movement from here will begin in about two weeks, and will be completed with the least possible delay. The First Division, to which the Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiments are attached, will get away first. This division is in command of Gen. M. B. Young. It will be stationed at Anniston about a month and then forwarded to Cuba. The programme is to keep Gen. Young's troops in Cuba for three or four months, and then bring them back to this country and muster them out.

SERVICES AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Funeral Ceremonies Are Conducted at the Camp Cemetery.

MONTAUK, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Funeral services were held in the cemetery back of the detention camp this afternoon. There are now twenty bodies in the little cemetery, which is located on one of the highest hills on the point and within a short distance of the water. Fifty-two graves have been dug and occupied on the hilltop since the camp was opened, but thirty-two bodies have been taken away for burial elsewhere. Of the twenty remaining, two have never been identified.

Chaplain Henry Swift, an Episcopal minister, conducted the services. He was assisted by Brother James and by Chaplain E. S. Kimball. There were present the 600 members of the Second Engineer Corps, under command of Lieut. Burr. Gen. Shafter and Col. McClellan attended. Among the others were Major John D. Miley, Major Ira C. Brown of the General Hospital, Major Ebert, Capt. Jackson of the Seventh Infantry, Capt. Howell of the Seventh Infantry, Capt. Goodwin of Gen. Chaffee's staff, representatives of each of the other regiments in camp, Mrs. A. G. Hammond of the Red Cross Society, Miss Lucy Rider, Deaconess of St. George's Church, New York; Miss Eloise Lansge, Miss Gerard of Bellport, and Miss Virginia Young.

Miss Young sent a box of cut flowers. The nurses and attendants at the hospital sent a lot of golden rod, and Mrs. Gerard sent a box of flowers.

The service was affecting and still simple. When it was over the hospital force went back to their duties, while Gen. Shafter hurried away to the railroad station to take a train for New York, as he leaves the camp for good. Brig. Gen. Pierson is now the senior officer in the camp and in command. He is expected to leave in a few days, and the command of the camp will then devolve upon an officer of lower grade. Major Ebert leaves on Thursday for Washington.

There were no deaths to-day, and all the sick are getting along as well as can be expected. Some of those whose cases were considered hopeless ten days ago are improving, so that the number of deaths will be less than was feared, and at the present rate of improvement nearly all the sick will be away from here by next Sunday. The most serious case now in the hospital is one of diphtheria.

THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS.

Recruits for the Fourth Regiment May Be in Camp To-day.

SEA GIRT, Oct. 2.—The officers of the First New Jersey Regiment, who are recruiting three companies from that command for transfer to the Fourth Regiment, which is slated for duty in Cuba with Gen. Graham's Second Corps, expect to have the recruits in camp by to-morrow evening, and Col. Smith contemplates moving the Fourth to Camp Meade early next week. Twenty-nine married men were honorably discharged from the Fourth yesterday by order of the War Department.

The Second Regiment, now on a ten days' furlough, will return to camp Wednesday and will be sent home again for a month prior to muster out. When the regiment left Jacksonville last week, fifty men were left behind in the division hospital. Col. Hine started for Jacksonville yesterday to look after these sick men, and if they are well enough to stand the journey, will bring them home with him.

Gen. Gillespie has ordered a general court-martial to convene here Tuesday. William Murphy, a private in Company E, Fourth Regiment, will appear before the court, charged with insulting the colors while on parade, attempting to assault an officer, and with repeatedly "jumping the guard."

Soldier Killed by a Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Thomas J. McDermott, a private in Company C, First Regiment, who was recently transferred from that command to the Fourth New Jersey, as he wished to remain in service, was killed late last night by falling from a freight train at Waverly. The train was on its way from Long Branch to New York, and it is supposed McDermott boarded it at Sea Girt or Long Branch to come to Newark. A letter found on his person from his sweetheart was written in most endearing terms, and full of good advice. It is thought that he was coming here to see her. He was twenty-one years old.

OUR COTTON PRODUCTION.

Figures Show How the Increased Supply Year After Year Has Caused Prices to Decline.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The phenomenally low price of cotton recently reported, said to be the lowest point reached in many years, lends special interest to a series of tables just compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing the remarkable increase in cotton production and coincidental fall in price. These tables show that the United States, the chief cotton producer of the world, has quadrupled her cotton production since 1872, and that the price of cotton in the same period has fallen to about one-fourth that which prevailed in that year.

In 1872 the cotton crop of the United States is shown to have been 1,384,084,494 pounds, with an average price of 22.19 cents per pound; in 1898 the crop is reported at 5,667,372,051 pounds, with an average price of 6.23 cents per pound. Thus the production of 1898 is more than four times that of 1872 and the average price but a little over one-fourth that of that year.

When it is considered that the other portions of the world that grow cotton have not at all reduced their production meantime, it is apparent that the increased cotton supply of the world in the quarter of a century under consideration has been very great and far in advance of the increase in population or consuming power.

Twenty-five years ago the United States produced 70 per cent. of the cotton of the world; to-day she produces 85 per cent. of the world's cotton. This increase in the percentage has been, not because of a reduction of the cotton produced in other parts of the world, but simply on account of the increase in our own. The cotton supply of the other cotton-producing sections of the world in 1872-3 was 1,667,000 bales, and in 1897-8 1,665,000 bales. The average cotton production of other countries from 1872 to 1878 was 1,618,000 bales per annum, and from 1890 to 1897 was 1,924,000 bales per annum, showing that there has also been a slight growth in cotton production in other parts of the world, while our own production has been increasing enormously.

Not only has the price of cotton fallen at about the same rate that the production has increased, but there has also been a corresponding fall in the price of cloths manufactured from cotton. The reports of the Bureau of Statistics show that cotton "printing cloths" were quoted at 7.88 cents per yard in 1872, while reports just published show an average rate of 2.17 cents per yard in the cotton year 1898 for the same grade of cloths, the fall in the price of the manufactured article thus having, in this case at least, nearly or quite kept pace with the fall in the price of raw cotton and the increase in production of that article.

It is proper to add that the prices quoted for the earlier years are based upon the currency values of that period, and if reduced to a gold basis would be slightly less. Cotton "printing cloths," whose prices are given in the table, are of the quality manufactured for use in printing calicoes and accepted as a standard grade by which prices are constantly quoted.

Year Ending Aug. 31.	Cotton Crop. Pounds.	Average Price Per Pound.	"Printing Cloths," Average Price Per Yard.
1872	1,384,084,494	22.19	7.88
1873	1,833,188,981	20.14	6.69
1874	1,940,648,352	17.95	5.57
1875	1,783,644,022	15.46	5.33
1876	2,157,948,182	12.98	4.10
1877	2,065,901,297	11.82	4.38
1878	2,260,285,666	11.22	3.44
1879	2,404,410,373	10.84	3.93
1880	2,771,197,156	11.51	4.51
1881	3,199,822,682	12.03	3.95
1882	2,588,240,050	11.56	3.76
1883	3,405,070,410	11.88	3.60
1884	2,757,544,422	10.88	3.36
1885	2,742,966,011	10.45	3.12
1886	3,182,305,659	9.28	3.31
1887	3,157,378,443	10.21	3.33
1888	3,439,172,291	10.03	3.81
1889	3,439,834,799	10.65	3.81
1890	3,367,366,183	11.07	3.34
1891	4,316,043,982	8.60	2.95
1892	4,506,575,984	7.71	3.39
1893	3,552,458,458	8.56	3.39
1894	3,769,381,478	6.92	2.75
1895	5,036,964,409	7.44	2.86
1896	3,592,416,851	7.93	2.60
1897	4,397,177,704	7.74	2.47
1898	5,667,372,051	6.23	2.17

MR. ESHBAUGH'S LETTERS.

Two of Those Found Indicate that He Had a Queer Controversy with a Clerical Friend.

The body of Daniel O. Eshbaugh, President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, which was found floating off the foot of Tenth Street, Hoboken, Saturday, is still at Hoffman's Morgue, that city. It will be sent to Des Moines, Iowa, for burial. The arrangements for the removal of the body were made yesterday by J. K. Kyles, sexton of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, of which the dead man was a prominent and active member. Mr. Kyles called on Coroner Hoffman yesterday shortly after County Physician Charles B. Converse had viewed the body.

Dr. Converse will issue the certificate of death to-day, and the body will be removed to-morrow morning. The cause of death in the certificate will be given as drowning. A Mr. Chamberlain of Montclair, and friend and neighbor of the dead man, also called at the Morgue. He would not talk nor discuss the case.

Among the letters found in Mr. Eshbaugh's pockets were the following:

New York, June 15, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Eshbaugh: I have just come out of a long swooning spell and hasten to repy to your invitation. The swoon was occasioned by the arrival of your note. When I was called to the Tabernacle I received letters of congratulation from all parts of the United States, and I looked for a note from you stating that in your opinion I, of all men living, was best fitted for the Tabernacle pulpit. But no such letter came. I excused you, thinking that you had probably gone to Philadelphia again. When I arrived in March and preached my first sermon I expected to see you and your family in the front pew and your dog chained to the pulpit. But none of you were visible. Ever since March I have been expecting a note or a call from you, but the silence has been profound and unbroken, and, now that I am just packing my trunk to start for New England, you invite me to lunch. How in the world did you know I was just starting for the train? Mrs. Jefferson and the boys have been in Ohio for two months, and I have been wandering day after day through the streets, looking wistfully at people and wishing they would ask me to lunch, and just when I wouldn't lunch with McKinley, should he ask me, you send me your invitation.

Mrs. Jefferson and the boys arrive to-night, and I shall do all my lunching with them, thank you. I might lunch with Mr. Eshbaugh or with Miss Eshbaugh or with Dog Eshbaugh, but if you drop off the "G" and ask me to lunch with D. O. Eshbaugh, I must politely but positively decline. I have asked my dog if he cared to lunch with you, and he tried to bite me, it made him so mad. And so I am yours,

CHARLES E. JEFFERSON.

The following is Mr. Eshbaugh's reply, it is believed:

June 24.

The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, care Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

My Dear Mr. Jefferson: Your letter spurning my invitation to place your legs under the same table with mine for a noonday meal has been received. It proves conclusively that I pursued a wise course in restraining my feelings and sending you no word of the real enthusiasm and gratification I felt when you were made pastor of the Tabernacle. The family would not attend your first service as pastor. No one informed us it was an occasion when dogs would be expected to be present. If I had known of this fact your anticipation would have been more than realized, for Rebecca and the whole family would have attended and have insisted upon sitting on the pulpit steps. But under the circumstances we did not feel like taking the dog along, and we would not leave him at home alone, and we did not go.

I have seen you eat and know of no way to save considerable money and at the same time get the credit of inviting you to lunch, except to give you the invitation for a day when I knew that one of us would be out of town. This explains the fact that my letter reached you just as you were "taking a train." I believe every word in your letter, except what you say about your dog. If the statement concerned a man it might be true, but I never knew a dog to be so mean. I never knew a dog to treat any one badly who approached him in a friendly spirit, particularly when the approach was accompanied with an offer of something good to eat. I have a better opinion of your dog than what you say about him would warrant. If he is as bad a dog as your statement indicates it is evident that there is something the matter with the atmosphere in which he lives. With enthusiastic love from our entire household to you and your family, notwithstanding your scorn, faithfully yours,

The second letter was typewritten and unsigned. It was evidently a copy of one sent or else the original which was never sent.

The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, last night declined to see a reporter who called at his home, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, to learn whether he knew anything about the letter found in the pocket of Mr. Eshbaugh's clothing.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

GEN. F. V. GREENE'S REPORT

The Part Taken by His Brigade in the Battle Which Resulted in the Capture of Manila.

TROOPS ARE WARMLY PRAISED

Opposition of the Spaniards Overcome with a Loss Comparatively Insignificant—Special Commendation for Several Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The report of Major Gen. F. V. Greene, who commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Eighth Army Corps at Manila at the time of the battle there on the 13th of August, has been made public. Gen. Greene was then a Brigadier General. His brigade consisted of the First Colorado, First Nebraska, and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the First and Second Battalions of the Eighteenth Infantry, Batteries A and B of the Utah Artillery, a detachment of Company A, Engineer Battalion, First California; the First and Third Battalions of the Third Artillery, and Company A, Engineer Battalion. The losses of the brigade were sixteen killed and sixty-six wounded.

Gen. Greene describes in detail the part performed by his command in the battles about Manila, recapitulating in the following:

"The manner in which the troops performed their duties, whether fighting, working in the trenches, or sitting still under fire with strict orders not to return it, is worthy of the very highest praise. The resistance encountered on the 13th was much less than anticipated and planned for, but had the resistance been greater the result would have been the same, only the loss would have been greater. Fortunately the great result of capturing this city, the seat of Spanish power in the East for more than 300 years, was accomplished with a loss of life comparatively insignificant."

Gen. Greene's account of the events from the day of his landing up to Aug. 13, the date of the decisive battle, shows that his troops were constantly on the defensive and that all of them were employed in skirmishes of greater or less importance. Of the battle of the 13th he says:

"At 4 A. M. I ordered the First Battalion of the First Colorado along the beach and in the road on its right, and followed this up with the Second, then the Third Battalion of the same regiment, at distances of about 200 yards. They met a light fire from the woods on their right flank, in the rear of the Spanish trenches and in the direction of Cingalon and Paco. They replied to this with volleys, and the companies nearest the beach forded the creek, advanced through the water on the beach, turned the right flank of the trenches, and entered Fort San Antonio de Abad from the rear, hauling down the Spanish flag and hoisting the American flag about 11 A. M.

"Seeing the fort captured without resistance, I ordered the Eighteenth United States Infantry to move by the left flank over the trenches and along the road to Manila in column of fours, not anticipating any resistance, as they showed no enemy. I, however, a sharp fire was met from the woods near Cingalon, and the Second Battalion deployed to the right of the road in the formation for attack. Although the enemy could not be accurately located on account of his using smokeless powder, this fire was replied to with vigor, and had the effect of subduing it. The battalion then moved forward by rushes, followed by the First Battalion, until it reached the Spanish trenches, which had been abandoned, leaving three dead.

"When the Eighteenth United States Infantry advanced, in accordance with orders to the Third United States Artillery to advance to the front from its position on the right, and their advance was made in the formation for attack at the same time as the Eighteenth United States Infantry. They were subject to the same fire from their right and front near the Cingalon woods, to which they replied, subduing it and then advancing to the Spanish trenches, which they found deserted.

"I rode forward rapidly by the beach and through the creek to the fort. A portion of the First Colorado was in the Spanish trenches replying to a fire from a second line of defense running along the road from Malate to Cingalon. The rest of the Colorado regiment and all of the California were in the houses a few hundred yards in our front, replying to this same fire from the flank. The engagement here lasted about fifteen minutes before the enemy's fire was subdued.

"The First Nebraska and Eighteenth United States Infantry having now come up, I directed them to move forward, the former along the beach and the latter along Calle Real. The Colorado regiment was directed to protect the right flank from a possible attack from Cingalon and Paco. The California regiment was already in advance on Calle Real. In this way the brigade moved through Malate from street to street, meeting a straggling fire from the direction of Paco, but no serious resistance.

"After marching through Malate and Wernita, the open at Luneta, just south of the walled city, was reached about 1 P. M. A white flag was flying at the southwest bastion, and I rode forward to meet it under a heavy fire from our right and rear on the Paco road. At the bastion I was informed that officers representing Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey were on their way ashore to receive the surrender, and I therefore turned east to the Paco road."

Gen. Greene records his appreciation of the services rendered by Capt. T. B. Mott, aide de camp to the Major General commanding; Lieut. Andrews, his personal staff, Capt. W. G. Bates, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, aide de camp; Capt. W. A. Harper, Assistant Quartermaster, and Major F. S. Bourne, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, all of whom were with him on Aug. 13. They all carried orders under fire, fortunately without any casualties.

AFFAIRS OF THE FILIPINOS.

Aguinaldo Declines a Civil List of $75,000—Natives' Distrust of Americans Overcome.

MANILA, Oct. 2.—The National Assembly at Malolos at a recent sitting voted Aguinaldo a civil list of $75,000, but Aguinaldo declined to receive anything until the army should have been paid. An attempt was made by Paterne, the Speaker of the House, to have inserted a clause granting him an allowance because of his office, but the proposal was rejected. The Assembly is now engaged in discussing the Constitution.

The Spanish community is telegraphing to Madrid in an endeavor to secure the release of prisoners. Personal investigations made in the province emphasizes the determination of the insurgents to obtain a specific guarantee of favorable terms before releasing the prisoners in their hands, and it is certain that they will never cheaply relinquish their dearly bought conquests.

Popular opinion favors autonomy, which, it is generally expected, will be established. The people rather distrust the Americans, who, beginning to realize this fact, sent the cruiser Raleigh to the northwestern ports for the purpose of showing the American flag and making friends with the natives. The cruiser's officers endeavored to arrange an interchange of hospitalities, but the natives at first were unwilling to visit the ship unless hostages were landed. Finally, however, friendly feeling was established, and the natives were agreeably surprised at the American attitude.

A sanitary board, with an American at its head, has been established here. A corps of physicians is superintending sanitary work in all the districts of the city and vicinity.

SPAIN BEGINS TO WIN AGAIN.

An Alleged Victory Over the Insurgents in the Vizayas.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—A dispatch received here from the Vizayas Islands says the Tagales have landed in Antigua Province, and have been completely defeated by a Spanish column, after a sharp fight, in which ninety-four of the insurgents were killed.

Bank of Spain's Condition.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,297,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 119,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,288,000 pesetas.

WOMEN ACTIVE IN GOLF.

Interesting Feminine Contests Will Be Played This Week.

Golfers will be unusually active this week. Many events of importance will take place. On local links there will be something in progress every day. The women golfers throughout the country who are intending to compete next week for the championship of the United States will be deeply interested in the announcement of entries for this important contest. The entries will be closed to-morrow night by Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association. The list will be announced Wednesday.

The tournament will be begun Tuesday of next week on the Ardsley Club links. It will be continued four days. It is certain to be the largest women's golf event ever held in America. All the leading players among the fair sex will be there.

The Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., quick to take advantage of the interest in women's tournaments, has arranged a two-day contest for the following week, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18 and 19. It is to be an open event. The success of the one-day competition held under similar conditions last year will doubtless be repeated. The Morris County Golf Club has generously postponed its club week, so that its contingent of fair golfers may add to the interest of the Baltusrol games and also more or less to their own fame.

The prizes at Baltusrol include a handicap cup, Patronesses' Cup, consolation cup, and prizes for putting and a mixed foursome match. The smaller eighteen-hole course will be used—5,128 yards. Entries will be closed Friday by the Secretary, Louis Keller, 59 Liberty Street.

The Morris County Club, at Morristown, N. J., will keep the month active with competitions for men and women. There will be a women's team match to-day. The important match with the Philadelphia women's team will be the event of to-morrow. The seventh handicap competition for the Foote Silver Cup will be played Wednesday. The winners of the six previous matches are Mrs. A. O. Dean, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Gertrude Hoy, Miss Kip, Miss Marie G. Bryce, and Mrs. S. H. Plum, second. The men will meet the Tuxedo golf team Saturday on the Morris County links, and the third approaching and putting match for the Secretary's Cup will be played.

Joseph Bushnell has just offered a silver cup for a women's scratch competition. The first game will be played Monday, Oct. 17, another contest coming the following Saturday. The club week will be commenced Monday, Oct. 24. Besides the semi-annual championship contests for both men and women, the fair golfers will compete for new cups for women, given by Mrs. F. B. Richardson and Mrs. C. F. Young.

The big event of the week, as previously told in full, will be the four-day invitation tournament of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, which will be begun Wednesday. It will attract an unusually large number of first-class golfers.

The annual open event of the Westchester Country Club, always popular among the golfing fraternity, will occupy the three last days of next week. The novel feature of the event will be a champion foursome match at 36 holes, medal play. This will be the only event on the last day. A handsome silver cup will be presented to the club furnishing the winning pair. The victors will receive gold medals.

The women's fifth monthly handicap at the country club was recently won by Mrs. William H. Sands, Miss Isabel Fanshawe getting second place and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury third.

The Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn., which has just purchased a thirteen-thousand-dollar residence to be converted into a clubhouse, has prepared several interesting events for this month. There will be a handicap contest Saturday with separate prizes given by Edward C. Hoyt for men and women. For the following Saturday a mixed foursome tournament is announced, the prize being given by Walter S. Hoyt. The club championships for men and women will be begun Saturday, Nov. 5, and will be continued through the following Monday and Tuesday.

The Halcyon Golf Club of Millbrook, N. Y., announces an open tournament for next Saturday.

The Staten Island Cricket Club will hold its sixth monthly handicap for Class A and Class B players Saturday. The club team will visit the links of the Richmond County Country Club the same day, and play a match in the series of contests for the inter-club Staten Island Cup. Ten men will be on a side. This will be the last contest for the Richmond County golfers, and they are now so well in the front as to appear sure winners of the trophy.

The first match play round for the cup given by Otis L. Williams, Captain of the Richmond County team, will be played Saturday of next week, the contestants to be the eight who qualified for this event during the championship tournament last Saturday. The championship series of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, for men and women, will be begun Saturday. George E. Armstrong and Miss Adeline K. Robinson are the respective champions.

Passaic Yacht Club Regatta.

The Passaic Yacht Club held a regatta on Newark Bay yesterday afternoon, in which several of the popular boats in that vicinity participated. The H. H. Holmes, a cabin catboat that has been more or less prominent for the past twenty years, won in her class, and the Minnie received a sailover prize in the open catboat class. The summary:

CABIN CATBOATS.

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
H. H. Holmes	12 13 05	3 55 15	3 42 10
Annie J	12 14 05	3 58 45	3 44 40
Bessie	12 14 05	4 03 03	3 48 55
Water Lily	12 13 10	4 04 45	3 51 35
Restless	12 17 10	Did not finish.	

OPEN CATBOATS.

Minnie	12 13 10	4 06 10	3 53 00

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

The Two Hundred and Third New York to Shift Its Camp.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 2.—A new camp has been installed for the Two Hundred and Third New York in the Conewango Hills, and the regiment will be moved in the morning by rail.

The health of the army here is improved, and the medical officers have no fear of a general outbreak of typhoid fever.

Maine Soldier Dead at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 2.—Private Harold Lamson of Company D, First Maine Volunteers, died to-day, after a long illness of typhoid-malarial fever, which was followed by pneumonia and heart failure. He was twenty years of age, a student at the University of Maine, and a naitve of Addison.

A Supposed Deserter Killed.

RANDOLPH, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Thomas McLeod, said to be a deserter from the regular army, and whose address is given as 493 Ninth Avenue, New York, was killed by an Erie freight train near here to-day. McLeod was beating his way home, and was riding on the bumpers of the train when he fell asleep and rolled on the track.

Soldier Dies at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, Oct. 2.—William S. Lenahan, twenty-four years old, a private in Company G, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers, died to-day in the Nassau Hospital here, where he was taken while his regiment was at Camp Black. This is the first death among the fifty soldiers that have been taken care of at the hospital.

Death Takes Family in a Few Months.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Edgar B. Birdsall, the last member of an old New Rochelle family, died this morning of heart disease at the home of Mrs. Hettie Secor, at Rye Neck. During the last eight months the entire family has been wiped out by death. On Feb. 24 Mr. Birdsall's brother, Dr. Theodore Birdsall, died. On July 27 Benjamin Birdsall, their father, expired, his death being followed by that of his wife, Deborah U., on Aug. 19. Mr. Birdsall will be buried at Quaker Ridge Cemetery on Tuesday, with Quaker ceremonies.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

HARNESS-RACING GOSSIP

Grand Circuit Records Eclipsed by the Performances at Louisville.

FASTEST MILE OF THE YEAR

Bingen Becomes the Season's Champion Trotter by Going in 2:06 3-4—Directly's New Pacing Record—Programme for Lexington.

The Fall season of harness racing in the West and Southwest is developing more remarkable performances in the line of speed than any which the Grand Circuit contests produced. More records were broken at Louisville last week than at any previous meeting this year, and one name was added to the 2:10 trotting list. The newcomer in the list is Pilatus, owned by Andy McDowell. The latter says Philatus is the best trotter he has handled since he drove Agate, 2:04¾. Pilatus is a son of Onward and Phyllis, by Egbert, and was bred by the late Col. R. P. Pepper.

The Louisville meeting, among other things, boasts the two fastest heats trotted this season. The brown horse Bingen, owned by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, on Monday became the champion of the season to date by trotting the first heat in the Frank Fehn Stake in 2:06¾. In the second heat of the same event the five-year-old brown horse Caid, owned by Arthur J. Caton of Joliet, Ill., finished the mile in 2:07¼, thus taking second rank among the season's trotters. On the day following the race Caid was sold for $8,000 to Schlesinger & Co. of Vienna, Austria. He will be shipped abroad after the Lexington meeting.

Probably the greatest performance of the meeting was that of James Butler's six-year-old black horse Directly, on Thursday, in defeating a field of pacers composed of Anaconda, Chehalis, Frank Bogash, Bumps, Planet, and Ananias. Directly took the third heat in 2:03¾, thus obtaining a record never equaled except by the four pacers in the championship class—Star Pointer, 1:59¼; John R. Gentry, 2:00¼; Joe Patchen, 2:01¾, and Robert J., 2:01½. Directly is the son of Mr. Butler's famous stallion Direct, 2:05¾, who is also the sire of the crack four-year-old Directum Kelly, 2:08¼. Directly holds the world's record for two-year-old pacers, having gained a mark of 2:07¾ at that age, and until Klatawah came out this year his three-year-old performance in 2:07¼ was the record for pacers of that age. Klatawah reduced the three-year-old pacing record again at Louisville, lowering it from 2:06¼ to 2:05½.

THE LEXINGTON MEETING.

Such performances as those at Louisville are considered a good augury for the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, which will open at Lexington to-morrow and continue ten days. With the exception of Directum Kelly and one or two others that have been retired by reason of illness, all of the season's cracks will appear at Lexington, and a series of great contests is anticipated.

For every day of the first week an attraction of prime interest has been provided. On the opening day the principal event will be the Kentucky Futurity for three-year-old trotters. The value of the stake is $16,000, and twenty-one horses have been declared, out of which at least fifteen will start. The stake event of the second day will be the Trotting Futurity of $5,000, for two-year-olds, which has twenty-three entries.

The Transylvania Stake of $5,000, for trotters eligible to the 2:13 class, is on the card for Thursday. To win this race is regarded by breeders, owners, and drivers as the blue-ribbon honor of the harness-racing season—an honor which will be enhanced this year by the high class of the entries. The probable starters include Bingen, John Nolan, Eagle Flannigan, Askey, Grattan Boy, Sir Charles, Caracalla, Cut Glass, Belle J, Tom Boy, Diana, Pilatus, J. Malcolm D., and Equity. Of these, eight have entered the 2:10 list this year, and the records of the others are close to the mark which defines the aristocracy of the trotting turf. To the regret of many horsemen James Butler has withdrawn his two entries, Directum Kelly and Maud S., and W. Malcolm Forbes's Nico is also missing from the list.

Aside from these stake events, one of the greatest attractions of the week will be the 2:04 pacing class, which is on Saturday's card. The contestants in this will include Frank Bogash, Planet, Ananias, Directly, Sherman Clay, Frank Agan, Anaconda, Rubinstein, Chehalis, and Bumps. Eastern horsemen, many of whom will attend the meeting, are hoping that Directly may repeat his victory of last week at Louisville and prevent the pacing championship of the season from going to California, as it recently seemed likely to do.

PARKWAY RACES AND THE SPEEDWAY.

Local horsemen will be attracted this week to the pretty half-mile track of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, where the Fall meeting will open to-morrow and continue four days. The club offers $3,100 for ten trotting and pacing events. The entries, numbering 127, were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday. The free-for-all trotting and pacing race, with 16 entries, which is on the card for Friday, is expected to furnish a contest of unusual interest.

The crowded condition of the Speedway on recent pleasant afternoons shows that most of the New York driving men have returned from their summer haunts and are eager to enjoy their favorite sport on the new drive. The presence of many vehicles on the Speedway, which the rules were intended to exclude, led to a conference of horsemen last Monday in the office of George C. Clausen, President of the Department of Parks. Nathan Straus, who was unable to be present, sent a letter suggesting that no vehicle carrying more than two persons should be admitted to the driveway. David Bonner and others favored the admission of two-wheeled vehicles, and Hamilton Busbey said he would approve the suggestion provided that such vehicles should be excluded in the afternoon, when the driving is heaviest, and that nothing lighter than a road wagon should be classed as a two-wheeler, but he argued strongly against the admission of the sulky. The majority of those present were in favor of excluding the surrey. The question of admitting women drivers was discussed, and it was agreed that they ought to be judged the same as men—by their ability to drive without causing danger to themselves or to others. President Clausen promised to consider the subject and take action at an early date to remove various causes of complaint. It was agreed by all that one of the principal sources of trouble was the lack of knowledge and discrimination on the part of policemen stationed along the Speedway. President Clausen will ask for a special detail of trained men to enforce the rules.

TROTTERS FOR ENGLISH HUNTERS.

Walter Winans, the American writer, who resides at Brighton, England, has written a letter to The Chicago Horse Review in regard to the market for American horses, based on his knowledge of conditions both in this country and England. He says in part:

"There is a market for misfits in trotter stock which, in my opinion, ought to be worked; this is turning them into hunters for the English market. The qualities of the American trotter are just those required in a hunter. The popular idea of the hunter in the States is that he is merely a jumper, and the idea of English fox hunting is rushing across country and jumping everything that comes in the way—gates, rails, &c. The real thing is like this: Of a 'field' of say 300 horsemen, some fifteen or twenty ride 'straight,' and go into each field as near as they can the way the hounds have gone, but even they generally draw the line at gates, and rarely jump them or high rails, but if a gate is not locked they go through it, especially toward the end of a run, when their horses are all blown or tired.

"Of the rest of the 'field' some hundred follow the general line of the run, jumping the places which are not too big or likely to make a horse fall, and whenever a fence looked too big, or there is a ditch or brook more than a very few feet wide, they go round it, or over it at the nearest bridge. The remainder, or great mass of the 'field,' frankly shirk the jumps, and pound along the roads and lanes, or occasionally gallop across a few fields if they see a line of gates, so that they can get from one to the other without jumping. They are called 'road riders.' Some men get very clever at this and manage to see all the fun without any more risk than the horse making a false step and falling in the road.

"I merely tell these facts to show what is wanted in a hunter in England. The great mass of hunting men want a horse able to carry from 160 pounds upward; the more he can carry the more valuable he is. A hunter need not be a fast galloper, but he must have the qualities which the American trotter possesses in such perfection; that is, good temper, tractability, intelligence, endurance, and sure-footedness; a horse possessing these qualities, even if he cannot jump six inches high, would command a very high price if sold to a 'road rider.'

"A horse such as I have described, if good looking, able to gallop about a three-minute gait, able to carry some 224 pounds, and able to jump a hurdle, say, three and a half feet high or a ditch eight feet wide, sells from some $300 to $1,000 or $2,000, and I have known them to go up to $5,000. That the American trotter can be taught to jump I know, as one of the leading hunters in England last year was an American trotter taught to jump, and he used to lead the field over the largest jumps in Leicestershire.

"If trotting-horse breeders imported a man or two from an English steeplechase stable, or who had been 'second horseman' or 'whip' in an English hunting establishment, and got him to teaching horses too slow for racing and not high actors enough for heavy harness, to jump, I think they would find a ready market in England. Just half a dozen fences, consisting of the following, would do to school over: A low gate, made to knock down; some rails; a bank with some brushwood on top; a double, and a small ditch would do. Of course the first few lots would not sell well as there is such a prejudice in England against American horses, but the English dealers would most likely buy them and sell them to their customers at a profit, and if they turned out well, would most likely get up a trade with the States."

HARNESS RACING NOTES.

The Spirit of the Times has selected as the subject of the first of a series of steel engravings to be issued by it James Butler's great four-year-old trotter Directum Kelly, 2:08¼, who won six consecutive races, including the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake at Detroit, before he was retired on account of illness. Directum Kelly finished first in every race in which he started, but his best time has been beaten by Bingen, 2:06¾; Caid, 2:07¼; Eagle Flannigan, 2:07½, and John Nolan, 2:08.

John Nolan, owned by Joseph E. Habinger of New Haven, ranks next to Directum Kelly among the money winners of the season, his earnings having amounted to $10,500, besides a cup worth $500. Mr. Habinger bought John Nolan early this season at St. Joseph, Mo., for $3,000. The Texas horseman, Mr. C. Foote, who brought out Rilma last year, has driven John Nolan in most of his races.

Frank Frasier has sold the California pacer Chehalis, 2:04¼, to Edward Mills of Boston for $7,500.

The pacer King Toska, 2:17, owned by J. E. Rockefeller, died recently at Waterville, N. Y.

It is said that Saratoga may take the place of Glens Falls in the Grand Circuit next year.

There is talk of arranging a stallion trotting race this Fall between Crescens, Tommy Britton, Askey, Grattan

OPENING OF A WORLD'S EXPOSITION OF ART IN DRESS

This, by way of preface.

Six times, during the last nine years, have the world's accepted leaders in dress design exhibited their best under national auspices and encouragement. These were the International Expositions of Paris, Chicago, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin and Copenhagen.

The exhibition opened this morning at this store, exceeds in extent and variety all these national efforts except the first.

In speaking of our exhibit of last Spring, we said: "This is not intended as a mercantile enterprise. It is a demonstration of power." No better words can be found to characterize the present effort, although it is nearly four times greater than that of last season.

Some Exhibitors

WORTH—The fame of this house, believed by many to be jeopardized by the death of its founder, has, under the efforts of his talented sons, Jean and Gaston, reached heights never known during the elder Worth's lifetime. The house is represented in this exhibition by a number of dinner dresses,—its specialty.

DOUCET—A name known through the civilized world. Its fame is now guarded by the son of him who first gained it, and, as in the case of Worth, the son seems to excel the father. We have afternoon, reception and evening gowns,—personal efforts of Edouard Doucet himself.

FRANCIS—A meteor or a new planet? Only a boy in years, he has gained in the last eight months some of the most astonishing triumphs that have ever been won in the dressmaking field. His style is the very essence of daring originality, his effects as exquisitely beautiful as they are dashingly effective. We have three of his most characteristic productions.

MME. AGNES—Formerly a designer of the house of Doucet, she recently founded a business of her own, which her superb abilities and her charming personality rendered instantly successful. She was selected to design a part of the Coronation Trousseau of the little Queen of Holland. She has made copies of a number of these pieces for us which are on exhibition, together with other express productions.

SARA MAYER ET MORHANGE—For fifteen years Sara Mayer has held an undisputed position and an unrivaled reputation. She is a specialist of many specialties. There appears to be no limit to her resources, no end to her fertility of invention. Masterpiece succeeds masterpiece, triumph eclipses triumph. We have her latest productions in both afternoon and evening gowns, and many wraps.

LAFERRIERE, who takes pride in showing his letter of appointment as Couturier to the Princess of Wales, has sent us three street costumes. His specialty is *dignity*. His gowns now on view have all the characteristic quiet richness that has made him famous.

ROUFF—The fashion sorcerer of the Boulevard Hausmann, brilliant, erratic, weird, uncanny in his methods,—a designer for extremists. His ambition is "Effect!" and he cares little how it is produced, so that it is beautiful. As a designer for evening and ball dresses, especially for younger wearers, he probably has no equal in Europe. He sends us several characteristic productions.

Something of the Exhibition

Matters of Genius We show to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday, a collection of the latest and greatest productions of the leading dressmakers of the world.

Whether these magnificent efforts may with propriety be termed works of art, is for your own definition and opinion. That they are productions of paramount genius there can be no question.

Eminence in the dressmaking world cannot be attained by any little talents. Genius of the highest order is requisite. There are fewer great dressmakers than great painters, and there is reason for it. Imagine twenty centuries of painters confined to a single decorative subject! Would he not be rare, and justly great, that at this day produced a new effect, a new beauty, a new method of treatment?

Those who have succeeded in this feat along dressmaking lines, become famous almost in a day, but they are few. The world recognizes them gladly,—but still they are few.

Here are the greatest of them.

The Success Given by Success Our exhibit of last Spring was the subject of much comment in Paris and Vienna, and this Fall we have been *asked* to give representation to their works by many designers who have never before allowed their names to be associated with any mercantile house. Our representative has been enabled to command the talents of nearly all of the most important private dressmakers in Europe, whose productions cannot be seen elsewhere in America, except as worn by the few American women who can secure their services.

Hap-Hazard Choice vs. "Special Command" Every costume shown in this immense collection was ordered, designed, made and imported *expressly* for this house and for this occasion. Every one represents a special effort on the part of a recognized genius to produce something a little better than her best. Each is the direct production of the artist personally,—not of an assistant or subordinate. It is not the every-day collection of "imported gowns," chosen hap-hazard, turned out *en-masse*, and labeled with famous names.

Overgarments and Underwear In addition to the showing of costumes is the exhibit of coats, paletots, redingotes, ulsters and carriage and evening wraps. They are produced by specialists distinct from the dressmakers, but scarcely less celebrated. The famous house of Hubert & Riqueur is well represented, together with the latest productions from Seyriet-Briaumont, Loriot, Morhange, Gerson, Pach and a dozen others. The garments are all express productions for Wanamaker's. The collection includes a remarkable assortment of Fur Garments from Gerson, Grunwaldt and others.

The Lingerie deserves extended mention to itself. It is a marvelous collection. In the production of these exquisite garments we have been favored with the personal assistance and efforts of Mlle. Corne to an unusual extent, and her contributions, with those of Elise Poret (her former partner) and the indescribably beautiful productions of Berthelemot, in Tea Gowns, Negligee Jackets, and Peignons, are features of the showing. The collection of Children's Garments, by Reveille, Berthelemot, Tellier, Merlet, Carthelet and others, is especially important; as well as a very large showing of Silk Waists from Parisian, Berlin and Vienna designers.

Some Exhibitors

BLANCHE LEBOUVIER—At present this talented woman is on the top wave of success. She is a comparative new-comer among the world's leaders of dress design, but holds her position through sheer merit and sustained effort. She is beyond doubt the most sought after private designer in Paris this season. It was stated that this year's Grand Prix, the greatest fashion event of Paris, was "a Lebouvier exposition." Her specialty lies in afternoon gowns.

DRECOLL, of Vienna—For many years the accredited couturier to the courts of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The costumes from this house which we showed last Spring were the first that were shown to public view in any mercantile house. In the present exhibit we have five Drecoll productions,—chiefly afternoon dresses.

STAMMLER & JEANNE—This is a well-known firm to many American women. Jeanne is the designer and first acquired fame when associated with Raudnitz when that house was at its prime. She is one of the first of the "mercantile designers" and has many American patrons. We show five unique gowns from her parlors.

MLLE. CORNE—The success of this wonderful little woman has been marvelous but deserved. Formerly an unimportant assistant at Calvayrac's, later an instantly successful designer of lingerie, now an unquestioned leader in dress designing. She has no rival in her especial forte, which is *daintiness*.

MME. HAVET—Well-known for some five years to a select few only, she has suddenly become famous. This is her first public exhibit, however. For some years she has been the designer for other dressmakers, and many notable successes have been due to her. The gowns she sends to this exposition will prove her right to personal popularity and prosperity.

ANDRE GOUPY—His first American exhibit. He is especially distinguished for his use of lace, and his lace dresses. In this regard he has no rival. The gowns from his hands shown here are markedly characteristic.

MME. PORET—Formerly a partner of Mlle. Corne in the designing of lingerie, she has emulated the latter's success as a dress designer. She now, for the first time, exhibits publicly. Like her more famous partner, her best effects are reached through daintiness and simplicity.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Canadian Pacific's New Steamer Line.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 2.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad will establish another trans-Pacific line almost immediately. The steamers Tartar and Athenian, of over 4,500 tons each, will be run between Vancouver and Vladivostock, the terminus of the trans-Siberian line. The Athenian will sail first, loading here with lumber and rails for the Siberian line and then proceed to Seattle and Portland, where grain will probably be placed aboard for famine-stricken Russians.

An Assassin's Mail.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Monsters have actually been found who send Luccheni letters and post-cards of congratulation on his accursed act, and, sad to state, many such missives find their way to the Prison of St. Antoine by the post. One parcel he has, however, received of a very different nature, a consignment which would seem aptly to meet his present needs. A stout rope, eight feet long, with a noose at one end, was forwarded to him per parcel post. It bore the simple address: "To Luccheni, murderer, the Prison, Geneva."

Echo of Hobson's Kiss.

From The London Globe.

"Patricia" writes to one of the papers with the prayer that women be allowed to take an active part in welcoming the gallant troops from Egypt to their motherland. "We women of England, Ireland, and Scotland are allowed few—in fact, I may say no—opportunities of expressing our feelings with regard to the heroism of our troops." Truly, that Hobson kiss has reverberated round the world.

Cut in Two by a Train.

Anthony Pittman, eighteen years old, of 887 East Seventieth Street, was run over and killed by a train of the New York Central Railroad yesterday at One Hundred and Eleventh Street, near the Hudson River. He had been working at Saugerties, New York, but came to the city Friday to see his mother, who has been ill. With several other boys, he started out for a walk over the upper part of the city yesterday afternoon. They walked along the railroad tracks. At One Hundred and Eleventh Street the boys decided to board a passing freight train. All three got to the top of the box cars, but in stepping from one to another a sudden jolt sent young Pittman between them. He fell on the tracks, a dozen cars passed over him, and his body was cut in two. The remains were sent to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

JOURNALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

Amusing Account of How Things Happen Sometimes Elsewhere than in the Antipodes.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

I have already told how Denison, the island supercargo, took a berth ashore as overseer of a Queensland duck farm mortgaged to a bank of which his brother was manager, and how he resigned the post in great despondency and humped his swag to Cooktown.

Over his meeting with his brother let a veil be drawn. Suffice it to say that the banker told him that he had missed the one great chance of his life, and quoted Scripture about the ways of the improvident man to such an extent that Denison forgot himself. Thereupon his sister-in-law (who was a clergyman's daughter and revered the bank as she did the Church) swooned, and his brother told him he was a heartless and dissolute young ruffian, who would come to a bad end. Feeling very hurt and indignant, the ex-supercargo stumped out of the bank and went down to the wharf to look for a ship. But there was only a dirty little coasting steamer in port, and Denison hated steamers. So he rented a room at a diggers' boarding house kept by a Chinaman, knowing that this would be a dagger in the heart of his sister-in-law, who was the leading lady in Cooktown society; also, he walked about the town without a coat, and then took a job on the wharf discharging coals from a collier, and experienced a malevolent satisfaction when he one evening met Mrs. Aubrey Denison in the street. He was in company with four other coalheavers, all as black as himself; his sister-in-law was walking with the wife of the newly appointed Supreme Court Judge. She glanced shudderingly at the disgraceful sight her relative presented, went home, and hysterically suggested to Aubrey Denison, Esq., that his brother Tom was a degraded criminal, and was on the way to well-deserved penal servitude.

After the coalheaving job was finished Denison lay back and luxuriated on the £5 17s 6d he had earned for his week's toil. Then one morning he saw an advertisement in The North Queensland Trumpet Call for a proofreader, and, being possessed of a certain amount of worldly wisdom, he went down to the bank, saw his brother, (who received him with a gloomy brow,) and said he should like to write a letter to the editor of The Trumpet Call. He wrote his letter (on bank paper) and then went back to Sum Fat's to await developments. The following morning he received a note from the editor telling him to call at the office. To Susie Sum Fat, his landlord's pretty half-caste daughter, he showed the missive, and asked her to lend him one of her father's best shirts. Susie, who liked Denison for his nice ways, and the tender manner in which he squeezed her hand when passing the bread, promptly brought him her parent's entire stock of linen, and bade him, with a soft smile, to take his pick. Also that night she brought him a blue silk kummerbund streaked with scarlet, and laid it on his pillow with a written intimation that it was sent "with fondest love from Susie S. Fat."

Arrayed in the clean shirt and the swagger kummerbund, Denison presented himself next morning to the editor of The Trumpet Call. There were seven other applicants for the billet, but Denison's white shirt and new kummerbund were, he felt, a tower of strength to him, and even the editor of The Trumpet Call seemed impressed—clean shirts being an anomaly in Cooktown journalistic circles.

The editor was a tall, stately man, with red eyes and a distinctly alcoholic breath. The other applicants went in first. Each one had a bundle of very dirty testimonials, all of which recalled to Denison Judge Norbury's remarks about the "tender" letters of a certain breach of promise case. One little man with bandy legs and a lurching gait put his unclean hands on the editorial table, and said that his father was "select preacher to the University of Oxford."

The red-eyed man said he was proud to know him. "Your father, Sir, was a learned man, and I reverence his name. But I never could forgive myself did I permit a son of such a great teacher to accept such a laborious position as proof-reader on The Trumpet Call. Go to Sydney or Melbourne, my dear Sir. The editors of all our leading colonial papers are clergymen or sons of clergymen. I should be doing your future prospects a bitter injustice. A bright career awaits you in this new country."

He shook the hand of the select preacher's son, and sent him out.

Among the other applicants were a man who had tried dugong fishing on the Great Barrier Reef; a broken-down advance agent from a stranded theatrical company; a local auctioneer with defective vision, but who had once written a "poem" for a ladies' journal; a baker's carter who was secretary to the local debating society; and a man named Joss, who had a terrific black eye, and who told Denison sotto voce that if the editor gave him any sauce he would "do for him" there and then; and the son of the local bellman. The editor took their names and addresses, and said he would write to them all in the morning and announce his decision. Then after they had gone out he turned to Denison with a pleasant smile and an approving look at Sum Fat's shirt, and asked him if he had had previous experience of proof-reading. Denison, in a diffident manner, said that he had not exactly had any.

"Just so. But you'll try and do your best. Well, come in this evening at 8 o'clock and see Mr. Pinkham. He'll show you what to do. Salary, £2 15s. Strict sobriety, I trust."

The successful one expressed his thanks and withdrew. Once in the street he walked quickly into Sum Fat's and told him that he had taken a billet at thirty bob a week on a newspaper.

"Wha' paper?" inquired Sum Fat, who was squeezing a nasty-looking mass into fishballs for his boarders.

"The Trumpet Call."

"That's a lotten lag, if you ll'. It close on banklupt this long time."

Denison assented cheerfully. It was a rotten rag, he said; but the thirty bob would pay his board bill.

Then Sum Fat, who knew that the ex-supercargo was lying as regarded the amount of his salary, nodded indifferently and went on pounding his awful hash.

"Where is Mr. Pinkham?" asked Denison at 8 P. M., when an exceedingly dirty small boy brought him his first proof.

"He's tanked. An' he says he ain't agoin' to help you read no proofs. And most all the comps is tanked, too."

However, with the intelligent assistance of the boy, Denison managed to pull through that night, with the following result in the "Intercolonial Telegrams" column:

"Melbourne, August 13.—The body of an elderly boat was foundd last night floating down the Yarra, down the Yarra with its throat cut. It was dressed in a gray tweed suit with a flannel shirt, dressed in a gray tweed suit with a flannel shirt. This morning a girl said the deceased was her father," &c.

A few lines further down in the same column was the intelligence that Chief Justice Higinbotham of Victoria had "sentenced the man Power to imprisonment for the term of his natural next."

When Denison turned up next evening the editor asked him in distinctly cold tones if he "had read the paper."

Denison said he had not—he was too tired. Then the editor pointed out twenty-nine hideous mistakes, all underlined in blue pencil and on a par with the two above mentioned. Denison explained in regard to the word "next" that he meant "life," but there being a turned "e" in "life" he somehow deleted the entire word, and just then in his zeal, calling out "Next proof," he unthinkingly wrote "next" on the proof instead of "life." As for the matter of the boat he had no excuse to offer. The editor was not harsh, but said that a man of Denison's intelligence ought to be employed in building up Britain beyond the seas instead of reading proofs.

For the next two issues he pulled through fairly well. Sum Fat advanced him 10s., with which he bought Susie a pair of canvas shoes.

On the fourth evening a beery local politician sent in a paragraph, written in an atrocious hand, stating that he (the beery man) had "received a number of replies to circulars he had sent out to the supporters of the Government, &c." In the morning the paragraph appeared:

"Mr. Ebenezer Thompson, has again received quite a large number of reptiles," &c.

Of course Mr. Thompson was terribly insulted—every one in Cooktown knew that he had periodical illnesses during which he imagined he was chased by large snakes and blue dogs with red eyes—and demanded Denison's instant dismissal. The editor, however, pleaded for him on account of his inexperience, and the matter was passed over.

He worried along pretty well till the end of the week, and then fresh trouble arose. Mr. Pinkham, the sub-editor, who did the foreign cables and the local fire-brigade items, got exceedingly drunk, and, for his own safety, was locked up by the intelligent police. The three reporters, who all rated Pinkham, declined to sub-edit his cables, and consequently the editor was himself driven to drink. The business manager, however, took his place, and told Denison that he relied on him to assist with the cables. Denison hinted at increased emoluments, and the manager promptly threatened to sack him and all the rest of the literary staff. He would do the cables himself, he said. He abhorred Denison on account of Susie and the kummerbund.

Just then the Emperor Frederick was dying, and news of his condition was rushed through via Sydney. At 1 A. M. the business manager came in to Denison and said that they should try to get along amicably. As both the editor and Mr. Pinkham were in a disgraceful condition, he relied on the rest of the staff to maintain the credit of The Trumpet-Call, &c. Then he showed Denison a cable he had just received, and asked him if he could assist him to make it out. It ran in this wise: "London.—Emperor Frederick's condition very grave. German physicians hamper Morell Mackenzie, but approve suggestion operation trache Otomy osophagus without delay."

Denison said (with secret joy) that he couldn't help. But he believed that there were two famous Italian doctors with names something like Tracchi and Tomy. Sarcophagus was, he also remarked, the Latin name for the gullet. And he requested his enemy to rush the cable through as quickly as possible. The business manager said he would—he merely felt a little doubt about the proper spelling of the Italian doctors' names. As he went out Denison smiled like a fiend. His anticipations of an ample revenge upon the sordid creature who had refused him another sovereign a week were gratified in the morning, for under a large heading he saw this:

"THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.
"SERIOUS CONDITION.

"San Remo.—The Emperor Frederick's condition is causing grave anxiety. The German physicians in attendance hinder Morell Mackenzie, in every possible way. They, however, agree to his suggestion to send for the two celebrated Italian specialists, Drs. Tracchi and Tomy, and with them perform an operation on the Emperor's sarcophagus. Wheat is 1d. firmer. Hides are dull, bank rate unaltered."

The absolute beauty of the thing, however, to Denison's mind was that the business manager had sent a copy of his translation of the cablegram to the other local paper—run by the Cooktown Labor Union—which had used it word for word.

Nothing of moment occurred after this till a report of a sermon by Dr. Stanton, the first Bishop of North Queensland, appeared. His lordship alluding to certain conditions of the human mind which rendered one's judgment "subject to warp and bias," the intelligent compositor made it "wasps and bees," and Denison, being very sleepy when he read the proof, let it go. And Dr. Stanton, good and generous man, laughed heartily when Denison with a contrite and broken heart called on him and asked for his forgiveness.

But Nemesis was coming along. There was a great magnate, whose wife ran second to Mrs. Aubrey Denison in local society and who had just lost her father. The death announcement appeared as follows:

"On June 18, at the Bungalow, Cooktown, Donald Dugald McWhannel, Government Inspector of Artesian Bores for North Queensland, aged sixty-five.

"Also at the same time and place five trusses of Victorian hay, some pigs and calves, and twenty-six bags of onions and potatoes, all in prime order."

Of course this was the last straw, and Denison was asked to resign. But as Mrs. Aubrey Denison wrote and said she should like to forgive him for his disgraceful conduct before he went away, he sent the Scotch foreman of The Trumpet-Call to explain to her that the catch line of an auctioneer's advertisement had been "dropped" on the same galley as the mortuary notice, and overlooked when the form was locked. And so, after a tender farewell to Susie Sum Fat Denison went out into the world again to look for a ship.

The Standard Union

ONE CENT

For the Campaign! Reduction in Price.

The price of THE STANDARD UNION until election, November 8, 1898, will be 1 cent per copy, daily; Saturday 2 cents, and 7 cents per week delivered at house.

THE STANDARD UNION

Brooklyn's Leading Republican Newspaper.

CHEAPEST AND BEST. TRY IT.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Warm Weather Caused Good Attendance at Most Clubhouses.

The warm, pleasant weather of yesterday attracted many oarsmen to the boathouses along the Harlem River. One would have thought the season at its height instead of its close. With the exception of the Dauntless and Lone Star, which held their annual bicycle runs, all the clubs and barges on the river. The Atalantas had an eight-oared shell out during the morning, and in the afternoon the crack four, composed of Brown, Mercadante, Handley, and Randall, were out for a five-mile spin. It was announced yesterday that Harry K. Vought had resigned the Captaincy of the Atalantas, and that Dave Brown, one of the leading spirits in both the rowing and social circles of the club, had been elected to fill the vacancy. It was also said that Vought had resigned from the club.

The Nassau Boat Club was well represented on the water. For the first time in several weeks the club's eight-oared shell was launched and manned by the following crew: B. McCradden, bow; C. Cool, No. 2; Edward Smith, No. 3; C. M. De La Vergne, No. 4; H. Cleaver, No. 5; L. G. Blunt, No. 6; L. N. Mackey, No. 7; F. Smith, stroke, and G. W. Pye, coxswain. The Bohemian senior eight-oared crew took its regular practice spin and worked as hard as if training for a regatta. At the Union Boat Club's house there is talk of organizing junior and intermediate eight-oared crews for next season. A quantity of gymnasium apparatus has been purchased by the club, and it will be set up in the boathouse, where classes will be instructed throughout the Winter.

Some oarsmen in the Harlem have organized a new athletic club under the name of the Metropolitan Athletic Club of New York City. Rooms are to be rented over the Columbus Theatre, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They will be fitted up as a gymnasium. A competent instructor will be put in charge of the gymnasium, and semi-weekly classes will be formed. It is believed that a membership of two or three hundred can be obtained as soon as the rooms are opened.

The members of the Metropolitan Rowing Club are still anxiously awaiting a settlement of their insurance claim. A regular meeting of the Harlem Rowing Club will be held next Friday evening, when final arrangements will be made for the erection of its new boathouse. Davis, the Harlem boatbuilder, has just completed a new twenty-seven-pound racing shell for Fred Plaisted, the professional oarsman, who is at present rowing from the Harlem Rowing Club.

VARIETY ACTRESS TRIED TO DIE.

Kate Phillips Swallowed Laudanum in Her Dressing Room.

Kate Phillips, twenty-three years old, a variety actress, attempted suicide at Burke's Concert Hall, at 161 Bowery, last night by swallowing laudanum. She was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, and was afterward transferred to Bellevue Hospital.

The girl had been employed in the theatre for some time. She lives in Brooklyn. On reaching the theatre last night her friends noticed that she was despondent. They asked her the cause, and she told one of them that a man called at her home in Brooklyn Saturday, whom she believed to be her husband, who had followed her evidently from Illinois.

The girl said she ran away from her husband in Illinois several months ago. She thought he had traced her, and would make trouble for her. She was found soon afterward lying on a couch in her dressing room with a half-filled bottle of laudanum on the floor beside her.

Lexington Races and Horse Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 2.—Strangers are arriving on every incoming train to attend the trotting races which will begin Tuesday and the sales of trotting horses which will open to-morrow. William Russell Allen, Henry Setger, N. H. Heft, John McCoy, G. W. Nelson, and other Eastern horsemen arrived to-night. Many good horses are on the grounds, and others are coming.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Morris Park's Fall Meeting Promises Brilliant Sport.

HOW BURNS RODE ETHELBERT

In a Small Field the Western Boy Could Not Win with Him, but with Cunningham Up the Colt Beat the Same Horses.

Morris Park's Fall meeting was ushered in Saturday with a programme that was all any lover of racing could desire. There was quality as well as quantity in the six races, and four of the events were fixtures. It was what the speculative public called a hard day, for only one favorite won, and that in the hurdle race, which is never a big betting affair. Aside from the gambling standpoint, the racing was decidedly interesting, for most of the finishes were well fought, and in one race—the principal event—the result was in doubt as to which of the three first horses had earned first money until the numbers were posted. In another race, the second, which was for three-year-olds and upward over the Withers Mile, the spectators were treated to a withering drive between the two first horses, which lasted all the way through the stretch and in which only gameness won for Clonsilla, to whom the verdict was awarded.

The surroundings, too, were delightful, as they usually are at Morris Park in the Fall, for the dense woods at the upper end and on the far side of the track formed a background for the big stretch of track and the green infields that would have inspired an artist. Nature was seen at her best. The day was bright and clear, the atmosphere delightful, and the leaves on some of the trees had already put on their Autumnal tints. If the other twelve days of racing at the Westchester course bring forth the same results as did Saturday, the meeting will probably be the most successful the Westchester Racing Association has ever enjoyed.

The programme for the four days on which there will be racing this week promises excellent sport, and as the time remaining of the racing season of 1898 is short, it is safe to say owners will send their best horses, and those in the pink of condition, to win money for Winter oats. But there will be serious trouble for somebody if any more races like those of Ethelbert's last few are run at the meeting. This colt is owned by James Galway, the master of Preakness, one of the pillars of the turf, and a man prominent in the councils of The Jockey Club. Mr. Galway is a sportsman, to whom the money his horses earn for him is not so much an object as the satisfaction he derives from seeing his colors finish in the van. His colt Ethelbert is a speedy two-year-old. After such a game struggle as Ethelbert made Saturday, when he won the Nursery Stakes in the fiercest sort of a drive, the colt's performance in a race at Gravesend Thursday when ridden by "Tommy" Burns, who is regarded as one of the crack lightweights of the country, looks doubtful. In the Nursery Stakes, in a much larger field, where he had to fight his way through after being almost thrown out of the race by Manuel, and ridden by Cunningham, who is conceded to be not so good a jockey as Burns, he won. His victory was as much due to Cunningham's honest endeavor as to anything else, and his defeat Thursday at Gravesend was at its best a poor reflection on Burns's ability as a jockey. If Ethelbert was fit to win Saturday, when he defeated high-class horses and among them the two that finished ahead of him Thursday, he should have been able to win his previous race. The fact that he did not do so should have called for an explanation from Burns.

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If the meeting this week is not all that it promises, it will be the fault of the weather or of something unexpected, for the entries for the stake events are excellent and there are more horses than enough to make up splendid fields for the overnight events.

The Hurricana Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, over the Eclipse Course, and the Belle Meade, for three-year-olds, at seven furlongs, are on for decision to-morrow. In each event there are more than thirty eligible to start. Wednesday's card will be made up of overnight events and handicaps. The Fairview Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, which will be at a mile and a sixteenth, over the hill, and the Bronx Highweight Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, will engage the attention of the public Thursday. The latter is the first of the serial handicaps to be run at gradually increasing distances during the meeting, and a lot of eighteen good three-year-olds are eligible.

Men who made their bows to the turf in the long ago, when spring races were not the order of the day, will have Saturday a pleasant reminder of racing as it was when life was young with them, for the Morris Park Special for three-year-olds and upward, will be the feature of the day's card. That race will be two miles in the old distance that is calculated to bring out the real merits of a thoroughbred, both from speed and stamina standpoints. Ben Holladay, who holds the world's record for the distance; gallant old Sir Walter, whose eight years of campaigning seem not to have affected his speed or his stout heart; The Huguenot, Plaudit, Laverock, Warrenton, and Algol are among the twenty eligible to start. If a field of fair size starts, a splendid contest may be expected. There are also on Saturday's programme the Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse Course, and the October Steeplechase Handicap, at two and one-half miles.

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After wearying years of waiting for the legislative action which never came—the legislation which was to restore racing to New Jersey, and thereby give the owners of the Guttenberg race track the opportunity of operating their property—the men at the helm in Hudson County have come to the conclusion that during their lease of life, at any rate, the change will not be made. So Wednesday, Oct. 12, the race track on the hill will be sold at public auction. "Nick" Crustius, the former Treasurer of the association, made the announcement Saturday, and it is likely that within a short time the former home of Winter racing—the track on which thoroughbreds were asked to mock the sport by flounderling through a race fetlock deep in mud and slush, and sometimes knee deep in fresh snow—will be turned into a trotting or private training track. The property has been in the hands of a receiver for some time.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyn Wins a Game from Washington—Cincinnati Takes Two from St. Louis.

Two thousand persons saw the Brooklyns win a fine game from the Washingtons yesterday at Weehawken, N. J. The Senators gained a lead of three runs by good hitting in the first four innings, and then stopped. Dunn pitching great ball after that. Daly's single and La Chance's drive over the fence in the fifth put the Brooklyns in the game, and they tied the score in the seventh, on Daly's triple and a double. Daly brought in the winning run with a force, a steal, and Farrell's wild throw. Griffith's play in centre field and the batting of Jones, Daly, and Wrigley were the features. The score by innings:

Washington	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1—4

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Base hits—Brooklyn, 8; Washington, 9. Batteries—Brooklyn, Dunn and Smith; Washington, Baker and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games.

Breitenstein and Hill pitched great ball to-day, allowing the Browns but six hits in two games. Attendance, 2,744. The score by innings:

Cincinnati	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Breitenstein and Wood; Hughes and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Hill and Peitz; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	22
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.00
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.12½
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Buttery, creamery, Western	.20½

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Flour easy; Winter patents, $3.30@3.50; straights, $3@3.20; Spring specials, $4; Spring patents, $3.30@3.60; straights, $2.80@3; bakers' $2.10@$2.40; No. 3 Spring wheat, 50½@52½c; No. 2 red, 64c; No. 2 corn, 29@29¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29½@29⅝c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 21⅝@22c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, free on board, 22⅜@25c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88c; prime timothy seed, $2.37½; mess pork, per bbl, $7.85@$7.90; lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@$4.82½; short ribs sides, (loose), $5.15@$5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25.

COTTON.

Opening steady at a decline of 3@4 points, the cotton market on Saturday ruled generally weak. Following the opening call, which furnished about the highest prices of the day, there was a further recession of 1@3 points on the more active positions, with a slight rally just before the close on a little covering. The market was finally steady, at a net decline of 4@5 points, or practically at the lowest figures of the session. Liquidation was the order of the day, sales being unsatisfactory, the weather reports showing more favorable crop conditions for the cotton belt; and added to this was the full movement of new cotton at the ports and the interior towns. There were not many orders from abroad or from the South; what came went generally to the selling side of the account and increased the weakness of the local situation. The bearish influences discouraged investment buying, and speculators also held aloof from the market. There were some exceptions to the generally favorable crop news; that from the central portion of the cotton belt was to some extent unfavorable. Private cables state that the declining spot market at Liverpool was due to the growing belief that the broadening tendency of the movement is liable to become depressing and that present weather indications point to a protracted season for securing the crop to the utmost. A policy of protraction is outlined for English spinners unless present bearish conditions change materially. The low price at which cotton is selling, however, deters active selling for short account.

Spot cotton in the local market Saturday closed dull, with prices 1-16c lower on the basis of 5¾c for middling upland and 5¾c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅛c and 6⅜c, respectively, last year. Quotations for spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, were as follows: New Orleans, 4⅞c; Mobile, 4 13-16c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Savannah, 4⅞c; Galveston, 4⅞c; Wilmington, 4⅞c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Augusta, 5 @5 1-16c; Memphis, 4 15-16c; St. Louis, 5c; Cincinnati, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5¼c; Philadelphia, 5⅝c; Louisville, 5 1-16c; Houston, 4⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.17	5.17	5.15	5.15@5.17
November	5.20	5.20	5.18	5.18@5.19
December	5.25	5.25	5.23	5.24@5.25
January	5.29	5.30	5.27	5.28@5.29
February	5.34	5.35	5.34	5.33@5.34
March	5.39	5.39	5.36	5.37@5.38
April	....	....	....	5.42@5.43
May	5.47	5.48	5.46	5.46@5.47
June	5.52	5.52	5.50	5.50@5.51
July	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.54@5.55
August	....	....	....	5.58@5.60

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Middling uplands, 3 1-02d. January-February, 2.60½b; February-March, 26l½b; March-April, 26l½b; April-May, 26l½b; May-June, 3½d b; June-July, 30l½b; July-August, 30l½s; October, 26l; October-November, 26l½b; November-December, 26l½b; December-January, 2.60½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	67 15-16	68 1-16	67 9-16	67⅝
May	68	68 3-16	67 13-16	67⅞
Corn—				
December	..	..	..	34⅝
May	..	..	..	36
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$5.07

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	62⅝	62¾	62	62 @62¼
May	64	64	63⅜	63⅜@63½
Corn—				
December	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼
May	31½	31½	31 5-16	31⅜
Oats—				
December	20 13-16	20 13-16	20⅝	20⅝
May	28 9-16	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
Lard—				
October	$4.75	$4.75	$4.65	$4.65
December	4.85	4.85	4.75	4.75
Ribs—				
October	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.25
December	..	..	..	4.67½
Pork—				
October	7.95	7.95	7.82½	7.82½
December	8.05	8.10	8.00	8.00

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat trade devoted Saturday to a general adjustment of accounts. At first there was moderate covering, which gave the market a fairly steady undertone, but offerings of long wheat gradually increased until weakness developed and the market closed officially at the lowest point of the day and ⅛@⅜c below Friday. Bears sold freely on the break in response to lower cables of a large estimate of the world's crop by Broomhall, amounting to 2,600,000,000 bushels, or the largest production in a decade.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 62½c; December, 60c; May, 62⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—October, 60c; December, 58⅝@58¾c; May, 60⅝c; No. 1 hard, 62½c; No. 1 Northern, 61½c; No. 2 Northern, 58½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white 27½c; track mixed, 25½@27½c; track white, 27@34c. No. 2 white clips, 20½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53¼@54c, free on board, afloat; 49c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 49½c, cost, insurance and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 39½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@51c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—Freight room all taken for October and into November. Quoted: 40@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.75@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; no grade, $1.72½, (to arrive;) buckwheat flour, $1.65@$1.75, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.20, mostly $2.90@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@75c. FEED—40, 60 and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 62½@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60@62½c; middling, bulk, 65@90c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 70@72½c; hominy chop, 67½c; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—Flour—First patents, $3.95@$4.05; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clears, $2.70@$2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $12.50@$13; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180-lb, 5½c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 12-lb, 6@6⅛c; 14-lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅜@6¼c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$5.12½; city lard, $4.85@$4.90; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.35; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound, city, 3⅞@4c; Western, 4@4⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 5¾@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 55 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 22s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was exceptionally dull Saturday. Officially, the opening was termed steady at unchanged prices. Only one lot changed hands on the call. For the entire session sales reached only 4,250 bags. The market was finally quiet at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower. The market had only the usual Saturday characteristics. There was absolutely no outside interest in the future list. Foreign markets sent unsatisfactory cables, but they made no particular impression beyond contributing to a weak undertone. There was no inclination to sell, however, prices being considered too low for confidence on the short side of the account, while supplies remain too heavy for encouragement on the long side.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October				5.35@5.40
November	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
December				5.75@5.80
January	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
February	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
March	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
May	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
July	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.15@6.25
August	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
September	..	..	..	6.30@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$150. Hamburg net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. Havre unchanged. January, 38.75; February, 38.75; March, 39.00; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 40.00; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 38.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7.15; lake copper, nominal, $12.30; tin, $16.20; lead, $3.92½; spelter, $4.85.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.85, and bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.80, and bulk, $4.30. crude naphtha, cargoes, $6.75; deodorized, $7.25; refined, cases, $7.50. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 17@18c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@13½c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 21¼@22c; off Summer yellow, 20@20½c; butter grades, 26@27c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American, raw, 35@36c; American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 30¾@31¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.62½; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.70; M, $1.75; N, $2.05; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 1.—Spirits turpentine, 28½c. Resin, A, B, C, and D, 95c; E, $1.05; F, $1.10@$1.12½; G, $1.20; H, I, and K, $1.35; M, $1.40; N, $1.60; WG, $1.80; WW, $2.15.

CHARLESTON, Oct 1.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 1.—Turpentine, 28@28½c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.10 and $1.60.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady. Cable slow.

CALVES—Veals, poor to fair, $4@$6.50; dressed, $3@$3.50. No Westerns sold. City-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.60; lambs, $4.60@$5.90.

HOGS—$4@$4.25.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess until Wednesday, Oct. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brooklyn Brass & Copper Co. vs. Davis.
2—Pearson vs. Ball.
3—In re Bohemia Hotel Co.
4—People ex rel. Lehigh & W. Coal Co. vs. Feitner.
5—Hendricks vs. Stayton.
6—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Company.
7—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co.
8—People ex rel. Central R. R. Co. vs. Feitner.
9—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association.
10—Banner vs. Shyng.
12—In re Duhrkopf.
13—In re Music Hall Co.
14—Smith vs. Astel.
15—In re Eldemester & Kroeger Co.
16—In re Williams.
17—United Press vs. N. Y. City Bap. Mission Soc'y.
18—In re Burger.
19—McCabe vs. Hebbard.
20—John Weber & Co. vs. Hearn.
21—Batton vs. Darragh.
22—Harrison vs. Platt.
23—In re Ottenburg.
24—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
25—People ex rel. Taylor vs. Welde.
26—Ross vs. Ingersoll.
27—Allen vs. Wood.
28—Bauer vs. Maas.
29—People ex rel. Warschauer vs. Dalton.
30—In re Kerr vs. same.
31—Goldsmith vs. same.
32—McNulty vs. same.
33—Farrell vs. same.
34—Thompson vs. same.
35—Ingall vs. Stoddard.
36—Lewis vs. Devlin.
37—Booth's Distillery vs. Bell.
38—In re Bryce.
39—Bachman vs. Garrison.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
2—In re Loring Place.
3—In re La Fontaine Av.
4—In re Wilkins Place.
5—In re Marion Av.
6—In re Andrews Av.
7—In re Webster Av.
8—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
9—In re Orchard St.
10—In re East 168th St.
11—In re East 169th St.
12—In re East 170th St.
13—In re Elliott Place.
14—In re Villa Place.
15—In re College Av.
16—In re La Fayette Av.
17—In re East 138th St.
18—In re Public Place at 138th St.
19—In re 173d St.
20—In re Depot Place.
21—In re Boone St.
22—In re Edgecombe Rd.
23—In re 171st St.
24—In re East 178th St.
25—In re Park St.
26—In re Whitlock Av.
27—In re Powers Av.
28—In re East 163d St.
29—In re Clinton Av.
30—In re Boston Road.
31—In re Elm St.
32—In re Walton Av.
33—In re Robins Av.
34—In re Kirk Place.
35—In re Albany Road.
36—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
37—In re Willis Av. Br.
38—In re East 185th St.
39—In re East 202d St.
40—Deurnan vs. Drake.
41—Wolff vs. Langenzen.
42—Bradley & C. Co. vs. Lennon.
43—Klingelew vs. Bingham.
44—Werner vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
45—Malcolm vs. same.
46—Hagemeyer vs. same.
47—Bookman vs. same.
48—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
49—Coffin vs. Scannell.
50—Dunckler vs. Butler.
51—Harper vs. Mayer.
52—Badenhogen vs. Met. El. Ry.
53—Same vs. same.
54—Glover vs. same.
55—Roum vs. same.
56—McCarthy vs. same.
57—Ulrich vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.
59—Zickler vs. same.
60—Pelser vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
61—Jacobs vs. same.
62—Wood vs. Man. Ry.
63—Jacobs vs. Met. El. R. R.
64—Conway vs. same.
65—Irwin vs. same.
66—Geary vs. same.
67—Jacobs vs. Man. Ry.
68—Boege vs. Met. El. Ry.
69—Brand vs. Man. Ry.
70—Same vs. same.
71—Otto vs. Met. El. R. R.
72—Putnam vs. Donnelly.
73—Donovan vs. Sullivan.
74—Lassall vs. Patl.
75—Forsch vs. Turner.
76—People ex rel. Acme Elec. Co. vs. Feitner.
77—People ex rel. Mt. Morris Elec. Light
78—Holahan vs. Moore.
79—Hanthal vs. Neubrik.
80—McGill vs. same.
81—In re Board of Education (West 238d St.)
82—Schinott vs. Cudehy.
83—Carr vs. Ives.
84—Gundouris vs. Ehrmann.
85—Mason vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
86—Cashee vs. City of New York.
87—Franklin vs. Young.
88—Rowberg vs. Richards.
89—Boynton vs. Liber.
90—Pepe vs. New York Building, Loan Banking Co.
91—Grier vs. Johnson.
92—Winterfeldt vs. Winterfeldt.
93—Moretti vs. Moretti. Demurrers.
801—Morris vs. P. Ballantine & Sons.
802—Same vs. Ritchie.
802—Same vs. Breta.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub. Co.
804—Wood vs. Manchester Fire Assur. Co.
805—Thomas vs. Ingraham.
806—Church vs. Macdonald.
807—People ex rel. Batchelor vs. Bacon.
808—Tompkins vs. Brown.
809—Higgins vs. Starin.
810—De Kay vs. Cal. Water & Mining Co.
811—Middleton vs. Ames.
812—Colonial Trust Co. vs. De Forest.
814—Hirsh vs. Graves Elevator Co.
815—Oprand vs. Carobine.
816—First Nat. Bank of B'klyn vs. Wright.
817—Robinson vs. Eve. Post Pub. Co.
818—Donnelly vs. Johnson.
819—Knickerbocker Trst Co. vs. Polley.
820—Same vs. same.
821—Same vs. same.
822—Higgins vs. Gedney.
823—Ebbitt vs. Dunham.
824—Ohlsen vs. Eq. Life Assur. Society.
825—Lariolo vs. Stern.
826—Van Benscoten vs. Seaman.
827—Peeler Mfg. Co. vs. Mick.
828—Bruman vs. Gilbert.
829—Laxwell vs. White.
830—Metzgar vs. Edson.
831—Levy vs. Van Wyck.
832—Wallis vs. Hein.
833—Reeves vs. Bushby. Preferred Cause.
1727—People ex rel. Roosevelt vs. Feitner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
1493—Leon vs. Seamans.
1494—Same vs. same.
1511—Fleischer vs. Fleischer.
1455—Korn vs. Korn.
1536—Matheasen vs. Shannon.
1418—Blank vs. Rudenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

Preferred Causes.

5876—Weinman vs. Betz.
5336—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
3764—Weber vs. Anderson.
5889—Cameron vs. Gibson.
5800—Crowe vs. O'Brien.
3023—McClure vs. Wilson.
5091—Van Duser vs. Robertson.
3923—Ragalamonti vs. Mahler.
2304—Firnski vs. Abrahams.
2343—Dunn vs. Kennedy.
1922—Gaffney vs. Union Railway.
1804—Brady vs. Shephard.
3320—Rowell vs. Janvrin.
2351—Tasch vs. Rotstein.
1945—Sichel vs. 3d Av R. R.
1914—Garvin Machine Co. vs. Lewis.
40—Terhune vs. King.
41—Flynn vs. Church of St. Augustine.
42—Levy vs. Levy.
43—Lyons vs. Mayers.
44—A. & J. Reynolds Company vs. Hackett.
45—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
46—Goldstein vs. Kempe
47—Gedney vs. Gedney.
48—Potter vs. Lennon.
49—In re J. Ahle's Brewing Co.
50—McKee vs. Hoffman Machine Co.
51—In re Cole.
52—Roller vs. Loew.
53—Clausen vs. Welcome.
54—In re Lenox Building Loan Co.
55—Bennett vs. Campbell.
56—Sewell vs. Brown.
57—Hein vs. Lawrence.
58—Degnanpy vs. McGrath.
59—Bares vs. Porter.
60—King vs. Schnugg.
61—Armeny vs. Boido.
62—Germania Life ins. Co. vs. Hamilton.
63—Mullen vs. Mullen.
64—Denenfeld vs. Bauman.
65—Galinger vs. Engelhardt.
66—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Turin.
67—Wolfson vs. Leo.
68—State Trust Co. vs. Casino Co.
69—Shea vs. Shea.
70—In re Nelson Av.
71—In re Am. Electrical Co.
72—Kurtz vs. Kurtz.
73—Willard vs. Press Pub. Co.
74—Mitchell vs. City of N. Y.
75—In re Try Angle Cigar and Cheroot Co.
76—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
77—Ludwig vs. Ahlman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
2—In re Loring Place.
3—In re La Fontaine Av.
4—In re Wilkins Place.
5—In re Marion Av.
6—In re Andrews Av.
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14—In re Villa Place.
15—In re College Av.
16—In re La Fayette Av.
17—In re East 138th St.
18—In re Public Place at 138th St.
19—In re 173d St.
20—In re Depot Place.
21—In re Boone St.
22—In re Edgecombe Rd.
23—In re 171st St.
24—In re East 178th St.
25—In re Park St.
26—In re Whitlock Av.
27—In re Powers Av.
28—In re East 163d St.
29—In re Clinton Av.
30—In re Boston Road.
31—In re Elm St.
32—In re Walton Av.
33—In re Robins Av.
34—In re Kirk Place.
35—In re Albany Road.
36—Wertz vs. Werbstein.
37—In re Willis Av. Br.
38—In re East 185th St.
39—In re East 202d St.
40—Deurnan vs. Drake.
41—Wolff vs. Langenzen.
42—Bradley & C. Co. vs. Lennon.
43—Klingelew vs. Bingham.
44—Werner vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
45—Malcolm vs. same.
46—Hagemeyer vs. same.
47—Bookman vs. same.
48—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
49—Coffin vs. Scannell.
50—Dunckler vs. Butler.
51—Harper vs. Mayer.
52—Badenhogen vs. Met. El. Ry.
53—Same vs. same.
54—Glover vs. same.
55—Roum vs. same.
56—McCarthy vs. same.
57—Ulrich vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.
59—Zickler vs. same.
60—Pelser vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
61—Jacobs vs. same.
62—Wood vs. Man. Ry.
63—Jacobs vs. Met. El. R. R.
64—Conway vs. same.
65—Irwin vs. same.
66—Geary vs. same.
67—Jacobs vs. Man. Ry.
68—Boege vs. Met. El. Ry.
69—Brand vs. Man. Ry.
70—Same vs. same.
71—Otto vs. Met. El. R. R.
72—Putnam vs. Donnelly.
73—Donovan vs. Sullivan.
74—Lassall vs. Patl.
75—Forsch vs. Turner.
76—People ex rel. Acme Elec. Co. vs. Feitner.
77—People ex rel. Mt. Morris Elec. Light
78—Holahan vs. Moore.
79—Hanthal vs. Neubrik.
80—McGill vs. same.
81—In re Board of Education (West 238d St.)
82—Schinott vs. Cudehy.
83—Carr vs. Ives.
84—Gundouris vs. Ehrmann.
85—Mason vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
86—Cashee vs. City of New York.
87—Franklin vs. Young.
88—Rowberg vs. Richards.
89—Boynton vs. Liber.
90—Pepe vs. New York Building, Loan Banking Co.
91—Grier vs. Johnson.
92—Winterfeldt vs. Winterfeldt.
93—Moretti vs. Moretti. Demurrers.
801—Morris vs. P. Ballantine & Sons.
802—Same vs. Ritchie.
802—Same vs. Breta.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub. Co.
804—Wood vs. Manchester Fire Assur. Co.
805—Thomas vs. Ingraham.
806—Church vs. Macdonald.
807—People ex rel. Batchelor vs. Bacon.
808—Tompkins vs. Brown.
809—Higgins vs. Starin.
810—De Kay vs. Cal. Water & Mining Co.
811—Middleton vs. Ames.
812—Colonial Trust Co. vs. De Forest.
814—Hirsh vs. Graves Elevator Co.
815—Oprand vs. Carobine.
816—First Nat. Bank of B'klyn vs. Wright.
817—Robinson vs. Eve. Post Pub. Co.
818—Donnelly vs. Johnson.
819—Knickerbocker Trst Co. vs. Polley.
820—Same vs. same.
821—Same vs. same.
822—Higgins vs. Gedney.
823—Ebbitt vs. Dunham.
824—Ohlsen vs. Eq. Life Assur. Society.
825—Lariolo vs. Stern.
826—Van Benscoten vs. Seaman.
827—Peeler Mfg. Co. vs. Mick.
828—Bruman vs. Gilbert.
829—Laxwell vs. White.
830—Metzgar vs. Edson.
831—Levy vs. Van Wyck.
832—Wallis vs. Hein.
833—Reeves vs. Bushby. Preferred Cause.
1727—People ex rel. Roosevelt vs. Feitner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
1493—Leon vs. Seamans.
1494—Same vs. same.
1511—Fleischer vs. Fleischer.
1455—Korn vs. Korn.
1536—Matheasen vs. Shannon.
1418—Blank vs. Rudenstein.
1534—Handibode vs. Schnaufer.
1543—Schaffer vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1590—Gilson-Collins & Co. vs. Sullivan.
1665—Nosco vs. Nosco.
1602—Sara vs. Bohemian Slavonian Society.
1698—Morrison vs. Marshall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-Town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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COL. ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN.

The friends of Col. ROOSEVELT—we do not mean those who are his friends by order of Mr. PLATT, but those who are so in spite of his present relations with that gentleman—expect and declare that he is to make an "aggressive" personal campaign. They predict that, as a result, popular confidence in his independence, courage, energy, and fidelity to conscience will be so firmly established as to overbear completely the doubts that have been awakened by his alliance with the Republican machine; that a majority of the voters will be convinced that he will exercise the powers of the Governor's office without fear or favor, in accordance with that high standard of official conduct which he has so vigorously advocated, and which, in the Legislature, in the Federal Civil Service Commission, in the New York Police Board, and in the Navy Department he observed so steadfastly.

If Col. ROOSEVELT is to meet the expectations of these friends—and any man may be proud that they are confidently entertained of him—he has a novel and arduous task before him, and if he acquits himself of it honorably he will earn signal distinction among candidates. For there is, at least, one subject as to which plain talk of the right kind will carry consternation and rage to the hearts of all the managers of his party, whether machine, or, for the time being, anti-machine men. This is the canal frauds. It is a matter of great public importance, and will require from the next Governor of the State explicit action.

The canal frauds are not a mere partisan scandal nor is their character or extent known only through general press criticism. Their history is, not completely but sufficiently, written in the report of a commission which was acknowledged to be not unfriendly to the administration in power, and was known to be extremely anxious to interfere as little as might be with the completion of the work in which the frauds were committed. This report contains convincing proof of the gross incompetence, to use no stronger term, of Mr. ALDRIDGE, the Commissioner in full charge of the execution of the canal improvement. It shows that money was carelessly, negligently, and extravagantly spent, amounting on a low estimate to $1,000,000. And, what is the worst feature of the business, it shows that employment and payment of State money were corruptly distributed among the partisan agents or favorites of the Commissioner and his faction. The direct consequence of this policy was not merely the criminal waste of the funds contributed by the taxpayers, but the arrest of a work of the highest public necessity and a severe check to the prosperity of the State, which the completion of that work would have advanced greatly. This is so clear that the convention which indorsed the administration of Gov. BLACK, of which Mr. ALDRIDGE is the chief member, did not dare to propose that completion.

If Col. ROOSEVELT, as Governor, is to deal with this matter as he has dealt with equally trying matters in the offices he has held, he will have to dismiss Mr. ALDRIDGE and to set in motion the machinery of justice to punish all malfeasance and waste by or under him. Will Col. ROOSEVELT say frankly and squarely, as he well knows how, that this he shall do?

DRIVING WEALTH OUT OF NEW YORK.

The transfer of Commodore GERRY'S legal residence and citizenship from New York to Rhode Island is a circumstance full of significance to men who have at heart the interests of this community. We do not know whether Commodore GERRY actually said what he is reported in a morning newspaper to have said—that he thought there would be many to follow his example if the State of New York adhered to the Populistic policy of "plundering a man while he is living and then robbing his heirs when he is dead." The statement is true nevertheless. It ought not to be true. It is a serious injury to the City of New York and a check upon its growth that our tax laws drive men of wealth to become citizens of other States.

If the lawmakers of New York were entirely wise and just, capital would be attracted to New York. It is not attracted now. It is repelled. If the inequitable, foolish, and futile attempt to tax personal property on arbitrary guesswork assessment were abandoned the Gerrys and Goelets and Goulds and other families of large wealth would not be forced to transfer their domiciles to other States. Socialists and Populists may believe that the sooner we get rid of our rich men the better. Men of sense do not believe it, and men of sense, not cranks and demagogues, ought to control the destinies of this State and city.

New York ought to be within a reasonable time the most splendid city on the globe. Centuries of history and tradition and the other fine things that come only with age we cannot create. But habitableness, elegance, beauty, and healthful conditions we can create, and they mean a rapid and steady increase in the population, the wealth, and the prosperity of the city. This city ought to be attractive to the rich men and the capital of other States. It is not. Our own rich men leave us, and our capital goes over into New Jersey, where it is hospitably received.

Yet the reform of tax laws seems almost a hopeless undertaking. More than a quarter of a century ago a commission reported to the New York Legislature on a plan of taxation, and in its report were laid down principles of taxation that the wisest and most competent economists have accepted as sound. They find wider acceptance and firmer confidence in their soundness every year. But the New York Legislature put this admirable report on the shelf, and there it lies. Last Winter a Tax Commission reported a plan of taxation to the Massachusetts Legislature which was based on the principles laid down in the Wells tax report to the New York Legislature in 1871. Nothing came of that, either. To be sure, the tax laws of Massachusetts are not as glaringly unjust, antiquated, and stupid as our own, but they retain, as do the tax laws of every State, the fundamental vice of attempting to tax personal property, an attempt which leads to endless tricks of successful evasion, to confusion, gross injustice, and certain failure. Personal property easily evades the Assessor. Real estate cannot get away, and the burdens of a realty tax are demonstrably distributed among the individuals of a community substantially in proportion to their duty and ability to pay. There is no possible evasion and very little injustice.

It ought to be plain to the men who control in politics that a reform of the tax laws is a living issue. It would require a campaign of education to prepare the people for a true, permanent reform. Probably a proposition to put the screws on harder in New York City would be immensely popular in Herkimer and St. Lawrence, and up that way the doubling or trebling of the personal tax and an increase in inheritance taxes would doubtless be prescribed as the true way to make the millionaires squeal. The truth is that the millionaire easily shelters himself from these Populist attacks. He moves to Rhode Island or to New Jersey, and then the screws have to be put on harder up in Herkimer and St. Lawrence. The farmer squeals, but he doesn't know that he is the victim of his own ignorance and foolishness. The men who control in politics would be pretty certain at first to take the Herkimer view. There are more votes in it. But if the subject could be once thoroughly opened up and discussed we are confident that a beginning of reform could be made.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

An American and an English publicist contribute to The Atlantic Monthly for October their views as to the future relations of their respective countries. Mr. CARL SCHURZ and Prof. A. V. DICEY, each in his way, is entitled to the most respectful hearing. Both are candid and careful students of politics in the largest sense, and while Mr. SCHURZ has the advantage of varied experience in high public office and a certain detachment flowing from his European birth and his long years of American citizenship, Prof. DICEY has an international reputation for impartiality and acuteness in his profession.

It is noteworthy that the tone of each of these eminent men is at once cordial and cautious. Both recognize the fact that for now a full generation the policy of England, whatever it may have been previously, and whatever the present motive, has been one of consistent friendliness toward the United States. Both see and rejoice at the disappearance from our side of the demagogic efforts to represent England as our natural foe and to keep alive the animosities which of old had some excuse, if not justification. Both attribute this change to the unforced sympathy and understanding shown by the organs of English opinion during the war with Spain, and both assign due weight to the ties of race and language which proved so firm when it became plain that English-speaking Americans were without real friendship among all the nations of other tongues the world over. But both Mr. SCHURZ and Prof. DICEY point out that anything like a definite alliance between the two nations would be extremely difficult and might be the source of differences rather than a means of strengthening mutual amity. In fact, practically the only step now open to the two peoples in the direction of formally sealing their friendship is declared by both writers to be a treaty of general arbitration. Such a treaty, says Mr. SCHURZ, would be a recognition "that no quarrels can possibly arise between the two nations which would not be capable of amicable composition, and that under no circumstances will any less specific method of settlement be desired on either side." "The very existence of an agreement to arbitrate," says Prof. DICEY, "fosters the conviction that an armed conflict between kindred people is in itself an enormity which partakes of the horror and the moral criminality attaching to civil war."

There is, however, one significant difference in the point of view of Mr. SCHURZ and that of Prof. DICEY. Both agree that common action by the two nations must be in the direction of extending the policy of the "open door," i. e., in extending free trade. Mr. SCHURZ thinks that the commercial policy of the United States is so firmly established that any attempt at united action for the "open door" would be likely to result in friction and possible quarrels. That is one of his strongest arguments against precipitate efforts for an understanding. On the other hand, Prof. DICEY clearly implies that one of the chief advantages of such an understanding would be the tendency to promote the adoption of the policy of commercial freedom by the United States. Mr. SCHURZ'S argument is practical. There is no denying its force when we see Republican conventions shouting for the retention "of every foot of land over which the flag floats" and resolving to "maintain in its integrity the beneficent policy of protection for American industries." But our own judgment is very clear that protection as a principle of National policy is doomed. If it were found desirable on general grounds to come to a clear understanding with England as to a common commercial policy in the East, we do not believe that protection would be a serious obstacle. On the contrary, the interests enlisted in behalf of such a policy would, we are convinced, be powerful enough to secure any change in our own tariff that should be found necessary. Other things being equal, we should say that a definite entente with England on this matter should be welcomed precisely because it would tend to hasten the abandonment of an outgrown and injurious fiscal system. The plain fact is that we have no longer any "infant industries." They are adult; the vigor of complete manhood is theirs; they are ready for the struggle that manhood brings, and its opportunity and scope. Before long they will demand and get them.

A NATIONAL NAVAL MILITIA.

It is intimated in a dispatch from Washington that Lieut. W. H. SOUTHERLAND, who is to oversee naval militia matters on behalf of the Navy Department, will draw up a plan, to be submitted to Congress, for Nationalizing the Naval Militia. This plan is said to contemplate a movement to induce Congress hereafter to make the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the Naval Militia throughout the country, thus relieving the States of the burden, and bringing the amateur tars under the direction of the National Government, which will also acquire the power to order them into active service whenever required to assist the regular navy. Of course the plan will also require the creation of a Naval Militia Bureau in the Navy Department, with a sufficient number of officers to carry on the business of the organization.

The proposed plan is the logical outcome of the experiences of the last ten years, and especially those of the recent war; and it ought to be adopted. The present status of the Naval Militia is anomalous and had its origin in what was really a makeshift. The movement to organize the Naval Militia force originated entirely outside of the navy among young men of nautical inclinations who desired to serve on ships rather than in marching regiments. These young men succeeded in getting through Congress a bill authorizing the States to raise and maintain naval militia bodies. It was impossible at that time to induce Congress to consider any law to organize such a force on a National basis. The National Guard furnished the precedent and the example, and Congress naturally followed the lines upon which the military militia was built.

Trouble began at once. The States which took up the movement passed naval militia laws providing for several different kinds of organizations, none of which resembled either each other or a ship's company. The original Naval Militia of this State was legally authorized as the Naval Reserve Artillery, and consisted of four batteries. The organization was so much more military than naval that its continuance on the first plan was found to be impracticable, and a new law, rearranging it on a purely naval basis, had to be passed. The laws governing it have had to be altered from time to time, but even yet its operations present the unique spectacle of a naval Captain acting under orders from a soldier, the Adjutant General of the State, who in turn has to be assisted to a knowledge of naval methods by a second naval Captain acting as an aide on the Governor's staff.

In other States equally irregular conditions prevail, and there is constant mention of "companies" of Naval Militia, as if the amateur seamen were soldiers. Furthermore the necessity of complying with certain National Guard customs and observances has seriously interfered with the proper drilling of the State sailors. The two naval battalions of New York City, for example, have been compelled to spend an inordinate amount of time in perfecting themselves in infantry drill in order that they might make a presentable appearance when ordered by the military authorities at Albany to parade with the National Guard. Furthermore, they have never been fully supplied with the necessary facilities for instruction in their naval duties. The States are not in a position to provide such facilities. The National Government has done much in giving the battalions old hulks as armories and providing, through appropriations, some of the needed equipments. But there has been too much infantry work and not enough seamanship.

If the National Government takes control of the Naval Militia and intrusts the Navy Department with the duty of properly instructing it, all this can be changed. Officers of the navy can be detailed as instructors, and ships of modern type, lying idle through much of the Winter season, can be employed as training vessels. The time has come when the Naval Militia must be placed upon an altogether more serious footing than it has hitherto occupied, and by its services in the recent war it has fully demonstrated its worthiness of National attention.

The arguments of history are all in favor of the National plan. In this State the Naval Militia has been in service a little over seven years. In that time it has not once been called upon by the State, while on two occasions, when the whole National Guard was ordered out—the Buffalo and Brooklyn riots—the State was unable to employ it advantageously. But the moment that war loomed upon our borders the Navy Department called upon this State for Naval Militia to man two vessels, the Yankee and Nahant, and subsequently asked for men to form the crews of half a dozen coast patrol craft. The detail which went to Philadelphia to bring the Nahant to this port was the first militia body called into the National service since the civil war, and before any military volunteers had fired a shot the Yankee's guns were thundering at the gateway of Santiago Harbor.

The single thing that the Naval Militia can lose by being Nationalized is rifle practice on State ranges, but the General Government will readily supply a substitute for that. There is no ground whatever for the continuance of the State system. The Naval Militia is of no use to the States as such; it has proved itself to be of the highest value to the country, and it ought to be brought into the closest possible relations to the navy, which it is intended to aid.

SO FAR, SO GOOD.

Even the severest critics of the Administration can have nothing but praise for the selection of Gen. WOOD and Gen. LAWTON as the men to take charge, the one of military, and the other of civil, affairs in Santiago, and to teach the residents of that city that there are better ways than Spanish ways in which to conduct a municipality. On general principles, perhaps, it would be fair to suspect that politics had something to do with the choice of these particular officers for these particular positions, but so eminently well have they performed the difficult and delicate duties which circumstances forced upon them that the impulse to ask why they are there is one which it is easy as well as expedient to hold in check.

To be sure, we have heard one side of the story in detail, and almost nothing directly from the Spanish and Cuban population. There are, however, cases in which a conclusion can be reached from the evidence of a few witnesses, even though uncorroborated, and this is one of them. Gen. WOOD'S report is self-demonstrative. He and his colleague are going about their work in exactly the proper fashion. By an intelligent combination of firmness and courtesy they have enforced obedience to the new rule alike from those who were oppressors and those who were oppressed, and they have utilized the resulting similitude of peace to the best possible advantage.

With truest wisdom, attention was given first of all to the physical condition of the city. The accumulated filth of centuries has been removed and burned, old sewers have been cleared out and new ones have been made, the water supply has been increased and protected, and the streets have been carefully and competently policed. As always, when such measures are taken in the tropics, disease is disappearing, the death rate falling. With men like these two in control of every Cuban and Puerto Rican city the islands within a year would lose entirely their evil repute as breeding places for pernicious fevers, and life and health would be as easily preserved in them at every season of the year as it is in this country, where the temperature is often higher for weeks at a time than it ever is in the Antilles.

Equally commendable is the use which these representatives of American institutions and civilization have made of arbitrary power over their temporary "subjects." It would be the easiest thing in the world for them to make themselves feared and hated. Instead they seem to have deserved and won the respect which justice and honesty would naturally inspire in people who have had little experience with either of those virtues. Gen. WOOD is on his guard against the pauperizing effects of charity, and he appreciates the importance of education. Gen. LAWTON is trying, not unsuccessfully, to efface the distinction between Cuban and Spaniard by ignoring it.

In short, things are going marvelously well in Santiago; the difficulties of the American position are turning out to have been more or less imaginary, and our capacity to deal with an alien race is receiving conclusive illustration. This may be merely a lucky chance, and the next Governors chosen may be unconscionable and ignorant carpet-baggers, but—well, there is ground for hope.

Whatever the result of November's election, the Dutch will come into their own again, at least so far as the name of the Governor chosen is concerned. Just how far that is it might puzzle even the ablest of genealogists to tell, for Col. ROOSEVELT confesses to the possession of Irish, Scotch, and French blood, as well as to that which originally came from Holland, while Judge VAN WYCK'S ancestors have had many an opportunity since the original CORNELIUS came over here in 1660 to form alliances with invaders of divers varieties. Still, it is not a little remarkable that both claimants for this State's highest honor should have come in lines moderately straight from its first, but rather unsuccessful, settlers. But the Dutch always did know how to wait.

Gen. SHAFTER must have been just a little delirious when he penned his amazing remarks about "the yellow press" and "outrageous attacks upon me and others of the Administration." Only his fever excuses and makes pathetic instead of ludicrous his delusion that sensational papers alone are finding fault with the preparations for, the conduct of, and the return from the Santiago campaign. Unless the General confines his reading exclusively to journals of the kind he so vehemently reprehends he has no faintest excuse for believing or saying that the critics of the Administration with which he identifies himself are disreputable and ignorant. Some of them may, indeed, be both, but those who are most numerous as well as those whose condemnation is spoken most plainly and severely are of another sort. True, the General had trouble with representatives of the "yellow press," but publications quite untinged with saffron are after him now. To convince himself of this Gen. SHAFTER need only take a course of magazine literature and learn the opinions of heavyweight correspondents and foreign attachés. They, too, are earnest, but not enthusiastic, when they turn from the fighting to discuss the technical details of what he calls "one of the most successful campaigns of modern military history."

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Mississippi has a Post Office officially named Yellow Rabbit.

* * *

The Philadelphia Times gets back at New York by referring to it as "a horse-car city."

* * *

When a man ill-uses his mule in New Orleans he is fined $25. Boston fines a man $10 for beating his wife.

* * *

Boys and girls of Philadelphia have raised about $2,200, mostly in sums ranging from 1 to 10 cents, which is to be expended in purchasing a sword for Admiral Schley.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio, has the annexation mania. It has just taken into the city limits the village of Glenville, with several square miles of land and a few hundred inhabitants.

* * *

Naval cadets who raised mustaches while serving as junior officers during the Cuban war had ten demerits charged up against them when they reported at the Naval Academy on Friday last.

* * *

Each of the 186 members of the notorious Separatists community at Zoar, Ohio, will benefit about $10,000 by the sale of their property, which begins Oct. 4. There are 7,000 acres in the tract belonging to this queer sect.

* * *

A San Francisco character is Capt. Goddard E. D. Diamond, who claims to be 102 years old, and gets his living as a book-agent. He had passed the century line when he gave up his position as an engineer in the big Baldwin Hotel in that city.

* * *

A Pennsylvania druggist rummaging about among accumulated rubbish in his garret, found an old iron oven that once belonged to Martha Washington. With it were letters proving authenticity, and an unbroken chain of ownership up to the finder's mother.

* * *

A course in Southern history, as it relates to the South before the war, has just been established in the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. J. C. Ballagh is in charge, and historic investigations of slavery, education, social life, and institutions are the subjects to be studied.

* * *

Chicago glories in a cat nineteen years old that has eaten $2,050 worth of cooked turkey meat since "Tom" Major adopted it and gave it his name. The cat will eat nothing but turkey meat, save an occasional bit of calf's liver fried in butter, and is generally considered the feline aristocrat of the West.

* * *

Twelve thousand acres of State school land in the eastern rain-belt counties have just been sold by the State of Colorado to the Sugar Trust, or to Mr. Searles, its Secretary. The land, which sold at $3.50 per acre, is to be devoted to the raising of the sugar beet. It will cost a fortune for artificial irrigation.

* * *

Salmon now fetch 12 cents each in the canneries of Washington. This is the highest price by almost 100 per cent. ever paid for the fish, which, by the way, are silver sides, instead of the true salmon. So great has been the slaughter of these fish in the Columbia River in recent years that there is a genuine scarcity now, and artificial propagation on an enormous scale will be necessary to prevent complete extermination.

* * *

Although over 12,000,000 tons of coal have been taken from the "Pittsburg seam," in Marion County, West Va., since its discovery, in 1887, the seam, running from eight to fourteen feet in thickness, has been uncovered for but a trifling part of its extent. There are thousands of acres through which this seam is known to run that have yet to be touched by the miner's pick and drill. James Rowe, the horse trainer, who has been both jockey and starter, is one of the fortunates who bought a big tract of this land twenty years ago, before its true value was known, and he is now reaping a fortune from it.

Spain Adopts Our Bugles.

From The Washington Star.

Note now the echoes of those fateful sounds of bugles calling on the Santiago hills. A large American manufacturing firm making a specialty of bugles and army trumpets has just received an order from the Spanish Government for 2,500 such horns, to be constructed exactly like the American Army bugles, to be pitched in "G," with a slide to "F." This number is regarded by army men as entirely too large for the equipment of the Spanish cavalry regiments now in existence, but it is thought possible that the Spanish Army officers were so charmed by the notes from the Yankee horns that they are going to seek to make the "G" bugle the national instrument and perhaps replace the guitar with it. It becomes interesting to speculate on the chance of confusion resulting from the use of the same keyed bugles in any fighting which may subsequently occur between American and Spanish forces. It is related that in the first stages of the Cuban rebellion the insurgents often, with captured Spanish horns, decoyed the Spaniards into ambush, and on one occasion actually precipitated a fight between two Spanish columns.

Spain may copy the American bugles, but she cannot reproduce the American hearts which are inspired by their notes or the American marksmen who are led by them into conflict. The "G" bugle isn't all.

A QUAINT CORNER OF BOSTON.

From The Boston Transcript.

Of all the noted localities in Boston, none is richer in old-time associations than the North End and among the many quaint old streets, lanes, and alleys round which cluster the historic memories of this part of the city, Marshall Street, leading by a short cut from Hanover Street to Union Street, and known in earlier days as Marshall's Lane, is one of the quaintest and oldest. It is a short thoroughfare—only a few hundred feet in length—and was named after Thomas Marshall, who was a prominent citizen of the old town about 1660 and at one time owned all the land in this neighborhood. He began life as a ferryman, then turned shoemaker, and eventually became a large landowner and rose to be a Selectman, a representative in the General Court, and a Deacon in the First Church. In his day the lane was used by the public as a short cut to a drawbridge that crossed a canal at Hanover Street; and it is said that he gave the town the right of way across his land at this point either as a matter of public policy or because it had been used so long that it would have been taken by the town at any rate.

Of the thousands of people who daily traverse the street now in place of the few score who used it then, the greater number are probably unconscious of the fact that at one point they pass within a few feet of the Boston Stone, which may be observed near the ground, imbedded in the rear wall of a building that fronts on Hanover Street and presents its west side to Marshall Street. The stone was originally a paint mill, imported from England about the year 1700 by a painter who had a little shop in the old wooden house that then occupied this site. Following the custom of the times, he placed on the Hanover Street front of his home the English coat-of-arms carved in wood, with his initials and the date, 1701, upon it, from which his dwelling came to be known as the "Painter's Arms." When the old frame house was removed, in 1835, the "Painter's Arms" were taken down and replaced on the new building.

At the same time the Boston Stone, which had also been temporarily removed, was put back in the position that it now occupies. The round stone above, which is about two feet in diameter, was the grinder, and was rolled back and forth in the trough hollowed out in one side of the larger stone underneath, and thus ground the paint. The grinder was once lost for a time, and was discovered in digging for the foundation of the present building; the trough-stone was found in the yard of the house when the place was bought from the painter, and as it was of no use there, it was removed to the corner of the house to prevent carts from bumping against the building and injuring it. For some time after it had been placed in this position it was utilized by surveyors as a starting point from which to run their lines. The original stone, the capacity of which is said to have been nearly two barrelfuls of paint, was finally broken into four pieces, and it is one of these fragments that now rests under the grinder with the inscription, "Boston Stone, 1737," cut in it. The way in which it came to be called the Boston Stone is thus described by a local antiquarian:

"When I was a boy, in passing the building I saw a lad named Joe Whiting, whose father occupied the shop, writing on the stone these words, 'Boston Stone, Marshall Lane.' After I became a man I asked Mr. Whiting who set the boy at work on the stone. He said: 'Marshall Lane, at that time not being named, it was difficult to designate his place of business. A Scotchman who opened a shop for the sale of ale and cheese directly opposite made a complaint of the difficulty. He said in London there was a large stone at a certain corner, marked London Stone, which served as a direction to all places near it, and if I would let Joe write the words Boston Stone on this, people would notice it, and it would set them guessing what it meant, and would become a good landmark.'"

That the canny Scotchman was right in his belief is proved by the fact that for generations past the dull-red, weather-stained stone, with its deeply cut, white lettering, has been one of the landmarks of the North End; and his shrewd foresight is still further shown by the fact that the stone, which he had the boy mark in order to advertise his "shop for the sale of Ale and Cheese directly opposite," has for half a century served to draw attention to a hostelry on the very site of his old shop, directly opposite the stone. This antiquated but well-preserved brick building of three stories in height, painted a dull Colonial buff, and standing quietly aloof from the neighboring busy street, is the corner one of a row of several venerable brick structures extending toward Blackstone Street. They were built by John Hancock shortly "after the peace," and were known as Hancock's Row. The times were hard, and the erection of them gave employment to many needy workmen. Originally the row extended along Creek Lane to the salt waters of the mill creek, from which the lane derived its name and which have long since ceased to flow.

The old hostelry, which is known as the Marshall House, was first occupied as a residence by Ebenezer Hancock, brother of Gov. John Hancock, and Deputy Paymaster General of the Continental Army. He used the front room on the ground floor as his office, and before the door, in the days when Gens. Green and Heath and Gates were the Military Governors of the town, there paced a sturdy sentry, clad in buff and blue. He had little to guard, however, as the needy officers of the Continental line had reason to know, until the fleet of d'Estaing arrived with a loan of two million silver crown pieces from King Louis XVI. of France. These were stored in Paymaster Hancock's office; and it is said that, while the officers and men were getting their long arrears of pay inside, the unspecie gathered in crowds outside, and gazed in at the unaccustomed sight of stacks of bright, new silver coins until the last one had been paid out.

Many notable names besides that of Hancock are connected with the old hostelry and several of the buildings in its immediate neighborhood. In the rooms of the former the old Continental paymaster entertained Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, and many other men of prominence in the Revolutionary days; while William Pierce, a well-known barber at the Boston Stone in 1789, who followed his calling until he was almost a hundred years old, boasted that he had shaved Franklin, and had been told by him that he was born at the corner of Union and Hanover Streets. The barber also told of a tradition that the Hancocks had once lived in Hatters' Square. His shop was a sort of place of exchange for the current gossip of the North End, and was frequented by many celebrated residents of that locality. In the opposite direction, at the corner of Marshall and Union Streets, lived, in 1798, a French tailor, James Amblard by name, who had the honor at one time to be the host of the Duc de Chartres, afterward Louis Philippe, for eighteen years the King of the French. Occasionally the future monarch was obliged to teach French here in order to earn money to pay his bills. Half a century later, in 1848, while Louis Philippe, having lost his throne, was again wandering in exile, the old hostelry near which he had lived at the beginning of the century, and which was the centre of so many interesting historical associations, was also touched by the hand of change, but in a widely different way from its former royal neighbor, for it was remodeled and renovated, and started on a wider career of usefulness and prosperity than it had yet enjoyed under the guardian talisman of the Boston Stone.

Dead Emperor's Tribute to Empress Dowager.

From The London Globe.

A statement made by the Emperor of China in The Pekin Gazette some five years ago is of interest at this moment: "The superlative goodness of the most august Empress Dowager is brightly manifest, and Her comprehensive foresight benefits the whole race. By ceaseless diligence within Her Palace she secures the peace of the entire realm. Since Our accession to the Throne We have in respectful attendance constantly received Her admirable instructions. With great gladness We perceive Her Gracious Majesty in robust health and cheerful spirits. In the year 1894 Her Majesty will happily attain the illustrious age of sixty years, and it will be Our duty at the head of the officials and people of the whole Empire to testify Our delight and to pray for blessings." At the age of sixty-four the "superlative goodness" of the Dowager-Empress appears to be even more brightly manifest.

LIVING AMONG DEAD BODIES.

From The Baltimore American.

Samuel D. Young of Cumberland, Md., has just returned from a trip to the wilds of West Virginia, and tells of a sight he witnessed on his trip that is seldom heard of in such an out-of-the-way place. About two miles and a half from the little town of Philippi, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of here, is an old man by the name of Hamrick, who lives in a secluded spot, and who has achieved the art of embalming to a wonderful degree. This man, who is now over seventy years of age, has defied the laws of nature so far as the mortification of the human body is concerned. Skilled in the art of preventing decomposition, and surrounded by ghastly specimens of his work, he lives a contented life, glorying in his discovery, and satisfied to carry the secret to the grave with him.

By his mysterious embalming fluid he has preserved not only human bodies, but those of beasts, birds, and fish. In his house he has these gruesome objects, and even out on the lawn has them in the open air, which seems to have no effect upon them.

Mr. Young says the most interesting part of Hamrick's house is what he calls his den—a room on the second floor, where ghastly, grinning faces, that once had the light of life in them, stare one in the face as he enters the room or den. Two bodies, in two plain boxes, are those of two women, lifelike in appearance, with their eyes wide open. There was nothing ghastly about them, and they looked as if they had just awakened from a slumber. The old man said he had bought the bodies of these two women from an insane asylum in West Virginia, fourteen years ago. The bodies lie in boxes, and are covered with a cloth, to keep off the dust. The bodies were as hard and cold as marble, but the veins are visible.

The head of a colored man is there. It was secured from a hospital in Cincinnati a couple of years ago. The flesh on this head was pliable. The old man also has two babies, one only ten days old when embalmed, and both had the natural appearance, and looked as though they were asleep. He also has fowl, fish, cats, dogs, rats, squirrels, pigs, snakes, and many other animals, which have been embalmed for years.

In front of the house, on the lawn, are mummified snakes, which are coiled up in the grass in a striking attitude, and will scare almost any one going near them. Some of the reptiles have been out in the weather for years, and show no signs of decay. The old man claims this fluid is harmless, and is made principally of herbs and roots.

Roosevelt and the Main Chance.

From The Albany Argus.

Versatile and eccentric to an extraordinary degree, he is a man so various that Dryden's familiar lines seem peculiarly applicable to him:

Stiff in his opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by starts, and nothing long;
But in the course of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.

With all his pretentions to independence, however, Col. Roosevelt has kept a steady eye to the main chance, and after having posed for some years as a champion of independence, he did not hesitate to throw his friends, the independents, overboard, and put on the collar of Platt, the most despotic of machine bosses, as soon as that seemed to be the only means of attaining his ambition to become the Republican candidate for Governor.

Roosevelt and His Company.

From The Charleston News and Courier, (Dem.)

The Republicans have nominated Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York, and he will probably be elected, although he will not win without a very active and vigorous contest. The wonder is that such a man as Roosevelt should consort with such a party. The only thing against him is his politics, and he has been a politician all the way from the office of Civil Service Commissioner at Washington to the charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan. He would make an able Governor and would give the rascals such a shaking up as they have never had. If he would devote his time to the Republican rascals and let the Democrats go it would not be a bad idea to turn him loose.

Whitewash Brushes Barred.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Record.

The Democratic members of the war investigation committee are indignant at the predictions of a whitewash. Mr. Howell of The Atlanta Constitution, for example, says that when he was asked to accept responsibility the President told him that he wanted a thorough investigation and was willing that the blame should fall where it belonged. "That is the purpose of the commission," said Mr. Howell, "and I have seen no indication of faltering or partisanship on the part of any member. If a whitewash brush is produced," he added, "you may be sure of trouble."

American "Plant," British Joke.

From The London Globe.

Americans are now discussing the vegetable growths in the Philippines, which are said to bear precious stones. It sounds rather like a plant.

NUGGETS.

Anxious to Help.

"Do you know, I have half a mind to send President McKinley a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of our debating club," she said as she looked up from her newspaper.

"Why?" he inquired.

"Oh, the Government seems to be so troubled about the Philippine problem that it seems to me if I can do anything to help it out I ought to do it. We settled up the proper policy to pursue at Manila in just about thirty minutes at our last meeting, you know, and the minutes might show the way out of an awkward predicament."—Chicago Post.

He Said Too Much.

"Here," said the hostess, at a recent Colonial Club function, "I want to introduce you to Miss Brinkstone."

The gentleman bowed very politely, but Miss Brinkstone smiled and said:

"Oh, I guess that Mr. Wandsley and I hardly need to be introduced to each other. He is an old friend of mine."

"Yes," he added, "I shall always regard Miss Brinkstone as one of the dearest friends I have. She once declined to become my wife."

It was several hours later when he succeeded in guessing why Miss Brinkstone's air had suddenly become so cold and distant.—Cleveland Leader.

THE WARRIOR'S RETURN.

From The Denver Evening Post.

From the field of war I come,
Sweet Marie,
Will you kiss me welcome home
Love to thee?
I am only skin and bones,
All my sweetest songs are groans,
And I'm full of army prunes
As can be.
O! I got it in the neck,
Sweet Marie,
I am but a battered wreck,
Don't you see?
In the mud and rain I slept
While the very heavens wept,
And the buzzards vigils kept
Over me!

When I 'listed I was fat,
Sweet Marie,
Never was a Thomas cat
Spry as me,
I could lift a bar'l of beer,
I could run like any deer,
And there never was a tear
In my e'e,
Now I'm thinner than a ghost,
Sweet Marie,
You could make a hitching post
Out of me,
Every joint that's in my frame
Is with fever stiffness lame—
O! Gehenna was no name
For the spree!

But I'm with you once again,
Sweet Marie,
Though you seem not to iden-
Tify me,
Now that I am on my feet
And will have a chance to eat
I'll accumulate more meat
Than you see.
From the bitter quinine pills
(Ugh! O! Gee!)
And from Santiago chills
I am free,
Now I'll live almighty high,
And I soon will be as spry
As the boy you kissed good-bye,
Sweet Marie.

Sweet Marie, list to me, list to me, sweet Marie,
Though a living skeleton now you see,
I have got the framework yet,
And the meat I soon will get,
We'll be happy yet, you bet,
Swe-e-e-e-et Marie-e-e-e.

ELLIS'S MEMORY HONORED

Service in Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

COMMODORE PHILIP PRESENT

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Others Praise the Only American Killed in the Battle with Cervera's Ships.

About two thousand persons gathered in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, at Washington and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, last night, to do honor to the memory of Yeoman George H. Ellis of the cruiser Brooklyn, the only American killed in the battle of Santiago Harbor. Many more, who came late, were unable to gain admittance. Ellis was a member of the Washington Avenue Church, and its members turned out in full force to attend the memorial service.

Ellis's comrades on the Brooklyn were represented by a delegation of sailors who occupied the front pews. In addition, many other sailors and a number of soldiers were in the congregation. The church was decorated with American flags and with ferns.

On the platform with the pastor, the Rev. Robert MacDonald, were Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Commodore Philip, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. A large painting of Ellis was in the centre of the platform.

After the organ prelude, Schubert's "March Militaire," and a Scripture reading by the pastor, the congregation sang "Onward Christian Soldiers," and "No Shadows Yonder." Mr. MacDonald offered prayer, after which the quartet sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." The first speaker was Mr. MacDonald, who, after a few introductory remarks, read a sketch of Ellis's life on the cruiser, written by Boatswain H. L. Hill of the Brooklyn. Mr. MacDonald also read two letters sent by Secretary Long and Capt. Cook to Ellis's widow after the battle, expressing their sympathy.

Ex-Mayor Schieren spoke briefly and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung. Capt. Cook was then introduced. He said that there was no life so sharply scrutinized as that of a soldier or a sailor, and that it was high praise to say, as could be truthfully said of Ellis, that he entered the service with a clean record and died with that record still unstained.

The principal address was by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who said in part:

"Our libraries are filled with histories of the rise and fall of nations through force of arms, but the naval engagement of July 3 will always be remarkable for our record of 'only one man killed.' One man killed! Yes, but small as such a loss may seem to the people, it comes as a great calamity in the home of the one who is gone. And so we meet here to-night, our hearts laden with sadness, and yet exultant in the realization of the fact that the Nation, which has been advanced a decade by the great naval victory on the shores of far-off Cuba, joins with us in recognition of his martyrdom.

"The opening gun of the war silenced the question which had been heard on every side, 'Are we prepared?' It demonstrated that we were prepared, with guns so tried and true, so well trained in the technicalities of warfare, that with the advantages of these modern days at their disposal they proved themselves the peers of the greatest naval heroes the history of the nations has recorded. But unaided upon the deck of that magnificent ship which bears the name of Brooklyn Commodore Schley or Capt. Cook could not have brought to the swift cruiser the honor and glory of that great victory. It required also the promptness of action, accuracy of judgment, and disregard of danger which characterized the conduct of all the other officers and the crew.

"Among these, when the cry was raised, 'The enemy's ships are escaping,' was Ellis, brave and fearless, at his post of duty. His ready 'Ay, ay, Sir!' as he executed his first order to find the range of the enemy's ship for the first gun that was fired from the Brooklyn cheered his Captain's heart, for he knew then that the right man was in the right place, and that the efficiency and promptness which had characterized him in time of peace could be depended upon in the great emergency. The yeoman was there to perform yeoman service, and nobly did he do it."

Mr. Woodruff then recounted the Brooklyn's part in the battle off Santiago, and said:

"The accuracy of the Brooklyn's fire was due in great measure to Ellis. Schooled in the use of the stadimeter, the little instrument which has proved so effective in obtaining the distance of objects, Ellis had, under the tuition of Navigator Hodgson, learned to discover with great accuracy the range of the ship. In the six bombardments which had preceded the battle of July 3 Ellis had stood out upon the forecastle of the Brooklyn, watch in one hand and stadimeter in the other, with a notebook in his belt for the purpose of recording accurately the fall of shot, the time of fire, and the distance of Morro Castle, or the western battery, according to the location of the Brooklyn.

"He had become used to the shrieking of shells and the splashing of projectiles as they fell near the ship and the dull thud as one would strike the high superstructure. He would call back to Executive Officer Mason the exact distance which the gunners should fire, and Mr. Mason's messengers would carry the information to the turrets and sponsons. Without this information both in the bombardments and the battle of July 3 our guns would have been practically useless, and without this deadly accuracy our own ships could not have escaped unharmed nor could the Spanish fleet have been totally destroyed.

"Stepping out from behind the protection to the open deck, Ellis would coolly adjust his instrument and call back the distance. He never appeared hurried, and certainly was never excited, because excitability would have meant an inaccuracy that certainly was not apparent that day. It was just as the Vizcaya turned out in desperation to ram the Brooklyn that Ellis, stepping out in the open, adjusted the instrument and paused. 'Eleven hundred yards, Sir.' 'Eleven hundred yards,' repeated Lieut. Commander Mason to Lieut. Simpson in the forward turret, and the command was passed along the line to the other gunners of the starboard battery. The whole side of the Brooklyn belched tons of steel at the new range, and with a list to the Vizcaya, wounded to death, turned her bows toward the shore. It was Ellis's last supreme effort. The quick order, the prompt response, the fatal shot—and the price was paid for the victory of Santiago!"

Mr. Woodruff was warmly applauded, and then Commodore Philip was introduced. The applause for him lasted over a minute, and the Commodore blushed and looked uncomfortable. He refused to make a speech, and simply said that he was not accustomed to public speaking, and had come to the church like all the others present, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the solitary American victim of the great battle.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" were sung, and this ended the services. A collection was taken up, and it was announced that the receipts would be added to a fund which is being raised for the widow. Mrs. Ellis was present, and during the service was introduced to Commodore Philip. With Capt. Cook she was already acquainted.

FIRED INTO A TROLLEY CAR.

Several Men Wounded by Birdshot at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 2.—An open car of the Fall River and New Bedford Electric Railway was fired into just before 6 o'clock to-night by sportsmen who had been enjoying hunting near Beulah, four miles from this city. There were several passengers on the car, three of them being hit by No. 6 birdshot. Thomas E. Crowther, contractor and builder, of this city, was struck in the nose, near the left eye, while Charles F. Chadwick, a musician of New Bedford, escaped with several shot entering the crown of his hat. Joseph Walker of Fall River was wounded in the cheek and neck.

George Taylor and George Brown of this city, who were hunting with another man near the scene of the shooting, have been arrested, and they claim that the shooting was done by the other member of the party, and that it was wholly accidental. The third man has not as yet been arrested, but his name is known by the officers, who expect to apprehend him before morning.

The Usher Jury Disagrees.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—After deliberating for twenty-three hours, the jury in the case of Luke Usher, charged with misapplication of funds of the Potsdam National Bank, of which he was President, reported a disagreement. It is not yet known when the case will be heard again.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PLOT OF ANARCHISTS AND MEASURES FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Politische Correspondenz of Berlin there should be no doubt that there is an Anarchists' "club" in New York City that has perfected plans for "removing" all the crowned heads of Europe. This, it is said, has been known to the Russian secret police and to their agents in the capitals of Europe for some time. It is added that there are now several Anarchists in Europe, each with his particular orders to assassinate a certain sovereign. The attempts that were made upon the young Queen of Holland, on the Crown Prince of Italy, the assassination of the Empress of Austro-Hungary, and the supposed attempt to kill Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria during his visit to the Czar are all said to have originated with the band of Anarchists whose headquarters are designated as New York. It is added that other attempts have been made to slay sovereigns during the Summer, the details of which for obvious reasons have not been made public. According to the Politische Correspondenz, the band was organized in America nearly three years ago; it has plenty of funds; its nefarious plans were completed last Spring, when its emissaries returned to the Old World. Two Turks were under orders to kill the Czar and his royal visitor from Bulgaria. The imperial police frustrated the designs of the would-be assassins, however, and arrested them. The arrests were made quietly and no documentary evidence exists of the affair. It is also reported in Berlin that the powers are now agreed against a concerted and secret movement against all persons known to be Anarchists or those possessing Anarchistical sentiments. Italy, it is expected, will move first against them. There is a strong feeling among the Socialist organs of Berlin that the Kaiser, in resorting to rigorous measures against the enemies of society, will not hesitate wherever possible to employ them against Socialists, and that by the unthinking world Socialists and Anarchists are often erroneously grouped together. The Vorwärts, the principal Social-Democratic organ, bids the people and Governments discriminate, for Socialists are among the first to deplore the bloody deeds of Anarchism. In the meantime the Vatican has spoken through the Osservatore Romano to the effect that assassinations would be less frequent if the Church were returned to her proper power as temporal as well as spiritual adviser of man. The reply is made, however, that in those countries where the Church has most power assassinations are far more likely to happen, and that in the Church practically governed Italy an assassin could be made to do his work there for a few lire. It is the consensus of opinion of the conservative journals throughout Europe that representations should be made to the United States to co-operate with the Governments abroad in freeing the world of Anarchism.

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PLEA FOR DECIMAL COINAGE IN ENGLAND.—Of late many letters have appeared in the London press advocating that England adopt decimal coinage. To the fact that she has not this system is attributed one of the causes why her foreign trade has remained stationary in recent years, whereas great strides have been made by the United States and Germany. The story of an American banker in London, who, on having a note discounted, translated pounds, shillings, and pence into dollars and cents, and computed the interest thus, and translated it back again before his English friend had got half through his tedious computation, may not be entirely without truth. England is forced to employ in foreign transactions the metrical system of weights and measures, and it is urged that a decimal coinage is a natural and indispensable supplement to it. London bankers and commission merchants warn the Government that British foreign trade will continue to decline until the absurd combination of the metric system and non-decimal coinage is remedied. It is quite certain that the question will be made the subject of debate in the House of Commons. As to the measures that the Government should adopt, the consensus of opinion seems to be that means should at once be taken to familiarize the British public with the metric system, and secondly, that the British Chambers of Commerce should earnestly study the question how a decimal system of coinage could be introduced in place of the present antiquated system.

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AN EDUCATIONAL SCHEME FOR THE SOUDAN.—When Lord Kitchener of Khartoum returns to England, which, from all accounts, will be very soon, he will lay before the British Government a scheme which originated with Gen. Gordon over fifteen years ago. It is for the education of the inhabitants of Upper Egypt. A state of lamentable ignorance as to the progress of the world exists there now, and such education as is possessed by the chiefs is confined to the ability to read the Koran. The scheme embraces the establishment of a college in Khartoum, wherein the sons of the heads of the tribes may have instruction in ordinary educational and technical training. The Sirdar has told the Director of the Museum at Cairo that a fund providing £1,500 a year would support four teachers, who would be amply sufficient for the immediate purposes in view. It is suggested in London that the enterprise be named after the ill-fated Gordon, and that the money might easily be raised and details arranged by the subscribers to the Gordon Soudan Memorial College. It is recommended that the sons of the sheikhs should remain at the college until nineteen years of age, and that the ablest scholars should ultimately receive headships with their fellow-tribesmen. It is pointed out that Khartoum is near the centre of a great African population, and the college once opened and properly carried on might become the mother of many schools in the Soudan. It is added that a mere missionary school cannot conduct this work properly, for it could convert nobody worth converting. The college must appeal to the craving for the practical in the Soudanese must show the material advantage of the things it teaches, and must be undenominational.

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THE NEW FRENCH CABINET MINISTERS.—Gen. Chanoine, who succeeded Gen. Zurlinden as Minister of War in the French Cabinet, was born in Dijon in 1835. He was educated at the famous military school of Saint-Cyr, and on graduation served in the Zouaves and the Dragoons, and in 1860 was the head of the staff of the expedition to China. He was next at the head of a military mission to Japan. He became aide de camp to Gen. Bourbaki in 1869, and after serving in the Franco-German War he was appointed to the general staff of the War Office. In 1880 he became Colonel of the Fourteenth Cuirassiers, and was dispatched on a mission to the Far East. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1885, and made a Major General in 1893. Since that time, with the exception of a few periods of special duty, he had been in command of the garrison at Lille. He speaks Russian, English, and German fluently. For his reason he was sent to the Russian manoeuvres in 1875, and acted as the cicerone of the Russian naval visitors in 1893, and two years ago, during the visit of the Czar to Paris, he was attached to the person of his Imperial Majesty. He is said to have considerable political influence in Lille, and is a stanch Republican. In accepting a portfolio in a Cabinet that was pro-revisionist, and in which Gen. Zurlinden did not care to remain for that reason, he has excused himself on the ground that the Cabinet decided to reopen the Dreyfus case before he became a member of it. Hence, when he actually accepted the War portfolio, the case had returned to judicial jurisdiction, with which he, as Minister of War, could have no concern. Jules Godin, who took the portfolio of the Minister of Public Works, surrendered by M. Tillaye, was born at Versailles in 1844. He practiced at the bar from 1870 to 1876; he was a Deputy from 1876 to 1881, and a Judge in Paris from 1883 to 1891, when he was elected Senator for French India.

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EVIDENCE OF THE FEZ AGAINST THE TURKISH TROOPS IN CANDIA.—A side light is thrown on the recent massacres in Candia, Island of Crete, through the correspondence of some French officers published in the Marseilles papers. The international fleet which was stationed off Candia was composed of the Camperdown, British, the French flagship Vautour, the Italian Morosini and Etruria, the Russian Donitz and a torpedo boat, and the Austrian Leopard. During the night which succeeded the attack made upon the British marines by the Bashis as the former were trying to install the Custom House officials, pillage and murder of the native Christians began. It was then that the warships poured in their fire on the town, searchlights were turned upon the targets, and the red fezes of the Turkish regulars were plainly discernible among the rioters. When Sir Alfred Billotti demanded of Edhem Pasha that the atrocities of the Bashis must cease, or the international fleet would raze the town to the ground, quiet was resumed in a wonderfully short period of time, and without, as far as can be learned, any offensive act on the part of the Turkish troops or threats of their officers. This would show, says the Marseilles correspondent, that these Cretan-born Moslems are really a disciplined body of men, who take their orders directly from the Turkish authorities. It is added that the Turkish regulars at Candia number 1,200, the gendarmes 100, and the Bashis 20,000. This last item seems incredible, but it must be remembered that practically all the Moslems of Crete are in Candia and that every Cretan has a rifle, and that these Cretans on former occasions have formed the irregular infantry of the Turkish Army in Crete.

CHINESE INSULT EUROPEANS.

Drunken Holiday Crowds Throw Mud —Precautionary Action of British and Russian Legations.

PEKIN, Oct. 2.—During the celebration yesterday of the festival of the moon the drunken crowds which had gathered upon the streets threw mud upon all Europeans who made their appearance.

As a precautionary measure the Russian Legation ordered an escort of Cossacks from Port Arthur. The British Minister also ordered here a guard of twenty-five marines from Wei-hai-wei.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A brief message was received at the State Department today from Minister Conger at Pekin, concerning the situation there. He says nothing concerning the reported death of the Emperor, but reports that a feeling of anxiety exists, adding that he does not consider the situation especially critical at the present time.

The State Department officials do not discredit the report of the Emperor's death, and some of them do not hesitate to express their acceptance of the report of his assassination. The Chinese Minister, however, discredits the entire report of a tragedy. "I do not believe that the Emperor has been assassinated," he said to-night. "I have received no confirmation of the report and cannot accept the statements sent out as true."

ENGLAND RELIES ON AMERICA.

Confident of Our Help and Japan's to Settle Affairs in China.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Standard says editorially this morning it is convinced that England could confidently reckon on the support of the United States and Japan in the execution of necessary measures in China.

Deposed Chinese Official Restored.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Shanghai Huai-Ta-Pou has been appointed President of the Court of Censors and a member of the Grand Council. He is Yung-Lu's chief supporter, and was recently dismissed from office by the Emperor. The projected imperial review of the forces at Tien-tsin has been abandoned.

DERVISHES AGAIN REPULSED.

Major Marchand Expected to Leave Fashoda Shortly.

CAIRO, Oct. 2.—Reinforcements have been ordered from Omdurman to Ghedaref, where the force under Col. Parsons has repulsed another dervish attack with slight loss.

There is no news from Fashoda, but in all probability Major Marchand will shortly evacuate his position there.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Cairo to The Daily Telegraph confirms the statement that Major Marchand has had one brush with the dervish gunboats, which had gone to fetch reinforcements. He was in sore straits and numbers of his men had died or deserted. On the arrival of the Sirdar he had an entire force of about 140 Senegalese and 5 Frenchmen intrenched on a small tongue of land. The natives in the vicinity were very menacing.

Major Marchand came to the water's edge to meet the Sirdar and chatted amicably with him. The Frenchman produced some champagne and drinks were had all around.

Capt. Marchand Made a Major.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Capt. Marchand has been promoted to the rank of Major.

According to a recent number of the Gazette Officielle of Paris, on July 24, in special recognition of his African service, Capt. Marchand was placed on the list of next promotions as "Commandant," or Major. Since then the latter title has been applied to him in the press dispatches, although not officially conferred upon him until now.

IN HONOR OF IRISH REBELS.

A Monument to Them and a Protest Against Anglo-American Unity.

CORK, Oct. 2.—An orderly demonstration took place here to-day upon the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone by the Mayor of the city of a monument in memory of the Irish revolutions of 1790, 1803, 1848, and 1867. Several Irish members of the House of Commons were present.

A resolution was adopted congratulating Irish-Americans upon their patriotic efforts to prevent the forming of an Anglo-American alliance.

PRUSSIA AND SOCIALISTS.

Police Ordered to Use Their Arms Effectively Against Rioters.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The Vorwaerts publishes an order issued by the Prussian Home Minister to the Governor of Erfurt, complaining of the leniency shown by the police in the recent election disturbances, and enjoining the police in future to act resolutely, using the edge and not the flat of their swords if rioters refuse to disperse. The order also enjoins the energetic use of firearms and prohibits the firing of blank shots.

This order is believed to be directed against the Socialists, and is likely to produce a sensation.

PERU AND THE McCORD CLAIM.

The Country Said to Accept the Result of the Arbitration.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 2.—El Tiempo (a semi-official daily newspaper) publishes a long editorial regarding the claim of Alexander McCord, the American mining engineer, who was imprisoned by the Peruvians during a revolution, for $50,000. The article says:

"Surprise is expressed here at the articles appearing in the American newspaper press respecting the political relations of the United States and Peru, and the latter's intentions. Peru simply protests before the world against the want of consideration and justice with which she has been treated. She bears no ill-will, has no hostile intentions, and is resigned to the consequences of the arbitration."

The Czar En Route for Denmark.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The Czar has left the Crimea, en route for Copenhagen to attend the funeral of the Queen of Denmark.

Chile-Argentina Boundary Case.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Oct. 2.—Yesterday a conference was held in the room of President Errazuriz between Ministers of Argentina and Chile to arrange the Altacama question, which was not included in the arbitration negotiations between the countries. The Chilean representative suggested four solutions, each of which was repelled by the envoy of Argentina, who, however, made no counter-suggestions.

PRAYED FOR DEWEY'S SUCCESS.

A Hebrew Congregation at Chicago Holds a Jubilee Service.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—While Admiral Dewey with his Asiatic Squadron was slowly steaming toward Manila, waiting for night to fall before he ventured into the land-locked bay, the members of Congregation Anshe Kanessas Israel gathered in their synagogue, Clinton and Judd Streets, and invoked Jehovah to bless American arms with victory and humble the power of Spain.

This afternoon the congregation held a jubilee service of thanksgiving for the signal victory which so summarily followed their supplication. The Rev. M. Regoff conducted the services, which were of an impressive character. He was assisted by David Kallis, Master of Ceremonies.

Wife-Murder and Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—This evening about 6 o'clock Robert Lash, a desperate character, went to 342 West Court Street, where his wife was stopping, and, calling her into the hall, shot her dead. Lash then went into the back yard and killed himself. The tragedy was the culmination of many quarrels.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every year New York society returns to the city a little later, and although there are many of the men to be seen in the week, with an occasional party for the play or a shopping expedition, when Sunday arrives the city is almost deserted. In fact, at this time society is scattered to the four winds. The resuming of services at the churches and the return to their pulpits of several well-known divines after the Summer vacation hardly gathered together yesterday one representative congregation. But the Sunday passed gayly in the country, where all along the Hudson the great houses had merry parties for the week end. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Starr Miller, and the Misses Morton were among those who entertained on a large scale.

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The Summer residents on the Jersey coast, at Seabright, Monmouth, Galilee, and the Rumson Road, seem disposed to remain until the first frosts. There have been but few departures for the city in that colony, and among these were Mr. and Mrs. David C. Leech of Gramercy Park, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Field, Mr. George F. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Vietor. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, ex-Mayor Strong, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker, and the Frederick Kernochans will not close their houses yet awhile. There is still much agitation about the proposed trolley on Ocean Avenue, and there is also a plan to widen the driveway south of Mr. John L. Riker's place. The Summer churches, however, are closing up, and St. Peter's, at Galilee, was one of the last to discontinue services.

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Lenox is pursuing an even tenor of gayety until the floral tub parade, which marks the rise as well as the decline of the season. Many of its residents reported to have gone away have returned. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have not closed their cottage, as stated, but have left for the city and Sag Harbor for a week. They will come back and stay in Lenox until after Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, who have a son to make his début in society this Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane are vying with each other in the magnitude and number of their house parties. Peter Marié will still continue to give delightful little dinners at Curtis's, and Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams will have a house filled with people until after the wedding of their niece, Miss Margaret Adams, to Lewis Greenleaf, which event, as already announced, will take place on Oct. 25.

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Two announcements, one matrimonial and the other anti-matrimonial, were the subject of gossip yesterday in the country houses and at the clubs. On Oct. 18 in Paris Mr. Harry Lake, the youngest son of the late George Lake of Lake & McCreery, will be married to Miss Marie Ziegler, the pretty daughter of Mme. Ziegler, the landlady of the Hotel du Jardin on the Rue du Rivoli, which is certainly a surprise. The Hotel du Jardin is a house which for years has been patronized by a certain old-fashioned clientele from New York. With the exception of Meurice's, a short distance below on the same street, it is the most expensive and retired inn in that rather noisy locality. M. Ziegler, who was the father of the future Mrs. Lake, claimed that even the plafonds in the salons were painted by Cabanel, and charged accordingly. It was at this hotel that the second wife of John Davis, the banker, and the mother of Lady Terrence Blackwood died. The late M. Ziegler, who departed this life some years ago, is remembered as a jolly specimen of the Paris innkeeper, and many also do not forget his handsome children, of whom he was very proud. Mr. Lake is quite young, and the bride of his choice is well educated and most carefully brought up. Mrs. Frederic Baker, his mother, invited the young girl, when her son told her of his attachment, to accompany them to the North Cape and to Russia, and has given her consent to the marriage. Harry Lake is very wealthy in his own right, but his bride has a good dot.

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The other incident was the announcement of the breaking of the engagement of Mr. Richard Stockton, son of the late Commodore Stockton of Trenton, and Miss Amelia Hamilton McAllister, the daughter of the late Francis Marion McAllister, D. D. Miss McAllister has been living in Elizabeth, N. J., with her widowed mother, and her engagement was announced last Spring. Her father was the favorite brother of the late Ward McAllister, and it was in his company that the inventor of the term "400" made his last trip abroad, the Summer before he died. The wedding of Miss McAllister and Mr. Stockton was to have taken place this Autumn.

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Many who were wont to enjoy delightful house parties on the Hudson will miss this Autumn Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, who are abroad and who have just returned to Paris from Germany. They will not return to this country this Winter.

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At last reports, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt was taking a course of the waters at Carlsbad, and the Valliant had arrived from Venice and was at Nice. Mr. James Gordon Bennett had also reached Paris, after a stay in Venice, and was giving shooting parties at his preserves near Versailles.

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The Hot Springs, in Virginia, will be the abiding place for the next month of many New Yorkers who follow the foreign custom of taking the waters at this time. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, and Mrs. William Jay will make up the personnel of the party which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has been arranging for two weeks to pass October at that Spa. Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont will go through a course of baths and mineral waters there, while golfing and driving will interest the others of the party.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were in town yesterday, as Mr. and Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. Mackay's parents, were expected from abroad. The Mackays arrived some days ago from San Francisco and are to pass the Autumn at Westbury, L. I.

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At Newport, everything is quiet. Some alarm was felt by the friends of Mr. Harry Eldridge on account of the serious illness which has kept him an invalid in his house the past week. At last reports, however, he was much better. Eliot Gregory, who has been at Newport all Summer, has come out as an author, he having put into book form the Idler papers, written for a New York newspaper this Summer under the title of "World Ways and Byways."

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An engagement of interest recently announced is that of William Fahnestock, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris C. Fahnestock, and Miss Julia Goetchins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Goetchins of 52 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Fahnestock is a member of the Metropolitan Riding Club and a son of the well-known banker.

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It was unfortunate that the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show, and also "Tuxedo Day" at Goshen, as well as the first formal meet and run of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, should have conflicted with the opening of the Autumn meet at Morris Park on Saturday. The fact that so many events of interest in the suburbs fell on Saturday is striking evidence of the remarkable development of country life in New York society. Ten years ago an Autumn Saturday would hardly have brought more than one event at most which could have competed with the then most popular races. The enlargement of the field of society activities and interests has markedly affected the social side of racing. When Jerome Park was in its glory, New York society made racing its chief diversion during the Spring and Autumn months. Now it takes some really notable event, such as the Suburban, the Brooklyn Handicap, or the Futurity, to bring out even a representative society attendance at any of the tracks.

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Westchester County on Saturday was a house divided against itself, with the double attraction of the fair at White Plains and the Morris Park races. The Country Club element was faithful to its home interests, and with comparatively few exceptions turned their backs on White Plains and showed at Morris Park. The day was so beautiful, with its Summer warmth everywhere throughout the countryside, that it will long live in memory.

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Miss Antoinette Greely, a daughter of the arctic explorer, and Miss Rosemary Sartoris, a granddaughter of Gen. Grant, will be among the débutantes in Washington this season. Miss Sartoris, who has been educated in England, is said to be remarkably cultivated, and to be an excellent conversationist, and Miss Greely is also said to have unusual attractions. The Washington papers are already beginning to vaunt the charms of these and other débutantes of the coming season, and one details the list of accomplishments which a girl must have if she wishes to be a belle in Washington society. This list is rather amusing, as it includes a thorough knowledge of the Cuban campaign, (sic,) skill in playing golf and tennis, the ability to preside gracefully at an afternoon tea, a theoretical (sic) knowledge of music and art, and the ability to speak French, German, and possibly Italian. It is also stated that if she wishes to be very smart she must speak with the accent of Boston rather than that of Philadelphia, must have a disposition amiable and unselfish, and never appear to think herself of great importance, must understand when to talk and when to listen, and be always courteous and pleasant with other women. There are only two things to add, it would seem, to this list of necessary accomplishments of the Washington bud, and these are—wings. Such a paragon could not remain long on this earth, even in Washington. Heaven is her home.

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Dr. and Mrs. Amory Chapin, who were married in Grace Church Chantry a fortnight ago, sailed for Europe on Saturday. They followed Mrs. Chapin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Dickinson, who returned to their Paris home two days previously. Dr. Chapin will meet in Paris his wife's relatives on her mother's side, who are French people, Mrs. Dickinson having been born in Alsace.

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Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg were the principal women riders at the run of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club on Saturday afternoon last. The club will now hold three cross-country runs a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

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Mr. Augustus Clarkson has selected for his best man at his wedding to Miss Reese at New Hamburg on Tuesday afternoon next his married brother, Mr. Clermont L. Clarkson, and Mr. Harold Baring, who is to marry Miss Marie Churchill on Oct. 24, has chosen Miss Churchill's married brother, Mr. George Churchill, for his best man. Mr. Oakley Rhinelander was the first bridegroom in New York society to introduce the custom of having married men for best men or ushers. Up to the time when he married Miss Sands and selected his brother, Mr. Philip Rhinelander, for his best man, only unmarried men had been thought eligible to serve as ushers or best men at a wedding. The supply of unmarried men has been rather small for the older bridegrooms of this generation during recent years and they gladly followed Mr. Rhinelander's move, and have been selecting their married brothers, cousins, or other relatives for best men and ushers. These should certainly be more experienced and therefore of more value in these positions. The custom seems to have come to stay.

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The taking out of certificates of citizenship in Rhode Island by ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet removes them from the list of eligible candidates for political office in this State. Commodore Gerry states that his change of residence was purely a matter of personal preference. His remark that "I shouldn't wonder if there were a great many to follow my example if the Populistic idea continues in New York of plundering a man while he is living and then robbing his heirs when he is dead," would seem to indicate that the Commodore had some idea of taxes in his mind when he made his change.

GIRL KILLS HER MOTHER.

Then Shoots Herself and Will Die of Her Wounds—Pittsburg Tragedy Due to Despondency.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 2.—Bertha Beilstein killed her mother to-day and later shot four bullets into her body, from the effects of which she cannot recover.

The girl in explanation of her deed said: "I wanted to die, and did not want my mother to live and fret over my death."

The crime, which was committed some time in the early morning, was not discovered until late in the day, when a son of the murdered woman went to the house to see his mother.

To one of her brothers the girl told of the shooting of her mother. She said she had decided to kill herself, and knew that the shock of her death would break her mother's heart, and concluded her mother's death would be preferable to permitting her to live in sorrow. Her mother, she said, was sleeping when she went into the room. She placed the revolver close to her breast and fired.

On the report of the pistol her mother sat up in bed and said to her: "Birdie, what are you doing?"

The answer was another shot, which she says was fired at her mother's face. This is evidently the shot that entered Mrs. Beilstein's face and resulted in her instant death. One more wound was inflicted afterward.

Frederick Beilstein, the father of the family, was one of the best-known residents of Alleghany. He died suddenly in December last from apoplexy, and since then the daughter had been despondent.

THE STEPHEN BENNETT ASHORE.

Life-Savers Working to Get a Schooner off Sandy Hook Point.

The life-savers at Sandy Hook reported a schooner ashore near the point of the Hook last night. They put out to her and learned that she was the Stephen Bennett, Capt. Glass, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth. Up to midnight no further particulars came from the Hook, but it was believed that she could be hauled off with little, if any, injury.

The Stephen Bennett hails from Boston and her skipper, Capt. Robert Glass, is her principal owner. She is a three-masted craft of 2,243 tons and was built at Camden, Me., in 1872.

New England Women's Charity Concert.

An entertainment for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' families will be given at the Old Guard armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, next Thursday evening. The entertainment will be given under the auspices of the War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women. A good programme has been arranged for the occasion, and through the courtesy of Commodore Philip and Capt. Chadwick the string band from the battleship New York will be in attendance.

A "SEMI-POLITICAL" SERMON.

Candidates and Platforms Discussed by the Rev. J. O. Wilson at St. Andrew's Church.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson pastor of St. Andrew's Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, and Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, last night preached what he described a "semi-political" sermon.

"When two candidates are before the people," said the minister, "we voters have the right to ask three questions: First—Which is the better intellectually? Second—Which is the better morally? Third—Which represents the better principle and platform? In the last question the candidate's party counts. He is the candidate upon that particular platform, although personally he may be far above the ideas it expresses. For example, I would vote for Richard Croker on a gold platform rather than for William Jennings Bryan on a silver platform. There is little doubt, however, that the latter is a far better and more intellectual man than the former.

"You cannot separate the man from the platform upon which he is placed. There are sometimes good men on a bad platform and vice versa. Politically a man is what his party is.

"New York is to be congratulated this year in the candidates selected. Both are honest and moral, as far as I know. Both have been tried as public servants and found not to be wanting. The Rough Rider has given us a sample of his ways, and his recent brave acts are a matter of history. The eminent fitness of both men is conceded by all. How about the principles of these two men? An answer to that question would necessitate a discussion of the matter in a form that would not appear well in the pulpit at this time. I may have something to say later, if necessary, and it will then be found that by tongue is not tied."

MARGINAL NOTES IN THE BIBLE.

Report to be Submitted to the Protestant Episcopal Church Convention in Washington.

Among the important reports which will come before the two houses of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held shortly in Washington, will be that of the Joint Commission on Marginal Readings in the Bible, appointed by the General Convention in 1895.

At the sessions of the conventions in 1892 and 1895, the question of adding certain marginal notes, giving different translations of the text of the Scriptures from those found in the authorized version of King James and the revised version of recent date was fully discussed. As a result of the discussion, a joint commission, consisting of five Bishops and five Presbyters, was appointed to prepare a report for presentation before the General Convention in 1898. This report has been prepared in pamphlet form, and has just been sent to the delegates of both houses for their consideration. In submitting it the joint commission says:

"In presenting the recommendations on which we have agreed we desire to set forth the principles by which we have been guided in our work.

"In accordance with what we understand to be the intention of the convention in appointing the commission, our object has been to provide such marginal notes and alternate renderings as would make the familiar King James version of 1611 at once more intelligible and more accurate. The text, or body, of the version of 1611 is left unaltered. Our recommendations are only of marginal readings and notes.

"While if a fresh translation were being attempted there are numerous passages which could be more exactly rendered, we have limited our recommendations to cases where a more accurate rendering seemed needed, either to make an obscure passage clear, or to emphasize some important point.

"The more important variations of reading in the Greek text we have noted, as well as differences of rendering. The possibilities of arriving at an approximately original text are, however, far greater now than when the King James translation was made.

"We believe that one effect of showing to all what are the important variations or omissions from the ordinarily received text will be distinctly to reassure many persons who have been led to think or fear that the text of Holy Scripture was generally uncertain. It will be seen how relatively few are the doubtful passages and how the great truths of the Christian religion are unaffected by any alterations which may be demanded by an honest critical investigation of the text.

Our aim has been to furnish both hearers and readers who have not the opportunity for individual research with such marginal notes and alternative readings as will make the version of 1611 a faithful reproduction in all important points of the writings of the Apostles and Evangelists.

The report is signed by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, Bishop Niles of New Hampshire, Bishop Davies of Michigan, Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, Bishop Hall of Vermont, the Rev. Dr. Resnof of New Hampshire, the Rev. Dr. Carey of Albany, and the Rev. Mr. Sterling of Central Pennsylvania.

Whitestone Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the new Church of St. Luke, at Whitestone, was laid yesterday by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. Prior to the ceremony the Catholic societies of Whitestone paraded to the Sixteenth Street station, where they met the train bearing the visiting priests, of whom there were twenty-five. The procession was headed by the Engineers' Band from Willets Point. Upon the arrival of the priests the procession marched to the church, at Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Sylvester Malone, rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S FUNERAL.

The Poet of the Sierras Has Laid Plans for Cremation on a Lofty Mountain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, has done many things to mark him as a man of rare eccentricity, and as a last crowning act of his strange career he has perfected all the arrangements for his own funeral and the incineration of his remains on a funeral pyre of his own construction.

Far up on the top of a sterile eminence in the hills back of Oakland the quaint man of letters has builded his bier. It is a solid mass of masonry, covering a space 15 by 15 feet and standing 8 feet high. It is composed of 620 huge granite bowlders, built in solid cement.

The big masonry pile has been designed with great care. The upper surface is hollowed out to a depth of two feet in the shape of a coffin. When the end of all things comes this space will be filled with wood, and the body of the poet will be placed on the top of it all. The structure has been built so that a good draught will fan the blaze into flames when the tor

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Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Professional Wall Street will go to business to-day expecting further liveliness among the trust stocks. In all those stocks there has been extensive liquidation, and a large short interest has accumulated. If there were a leader to rally traders on the bull side it might be possible, say veteran observers, to make a sharp upward turn in those stocks which have gone down most. But at the end of business on the Stock Exchange last week no such leadership was in sight.

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Much of the selling of trust stocks has been wholly regardless of what may or may not be the merits of the properties they represent. The shares have been sold because it was fashionable to sell them, and because in selling them practically no opposition was encountered.

***

The scarecrow of tight money which marked the beginning of the smash in the industrial stocks seems to be over. Practically all the prominent bankers of Wall Street are now expecting ease to extend in the loan market.

***

Even when stocks were most under pressure last week foreign buying orders were executed here. The reaction in market prices—carrying quotations back to about where they were at the beginning of July—seems to be a much more favorable factor in attracting European investors than were the activity and buoyancy that extended from the early July level.

ARBUCKLES AND HAWAII.

The change in control of the Hawaiian Sugar Company—the Spreckels company—may prove to be of much more Wall Street importance than has yet been disclosed. Current rumors in Stock Exchange circles have it that the property has passed into the hands of the Messrs. Arbuckle, who will be able to use it aggressively in their fight with the Sugar Trust.

When the Hawaiian Sugar shares began to be conspicuous on the New York Stock Exchange some months ago there were hints suggesting that opponents of the Sugar Trust were negotiating with the Messrs. Spreckels for the Sandwich Islands property, but such reports had disappeared till the unexpected present announcement that San Francisco brokers have bought a majority of the stock for undisclosed principals. The Hawaiian Sugar Company would be of great use to the Messrs. Arbuckle or the Messrs. Doscher in fighting the Sugar Trust, and the acquisition of the Hawaiian property by independent refiners would put the trust at exceptional disadvantage on the Pacific Coast and in general Western trade.

DIVIDEND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Incidental to the bad break in Rubber Trust shares last week was official announcement disposing of Wall Street's expectations that an immediate dividend is to be paid upon the common stock of the United States Rubber Company. Friends of the company say the dividend is likely, however, to be declared next January, the postponement being for conservative business reasons.

Intimations in Wall Street at the end of last week suggested a similar announcement as to the dividend which Wall Street has been confidently looking forward to on Cotton Oil common stock. The general expectation has been that a dividend of 3 per cent. would be declared, some circumstantial reports having it that official action will be taken this week. On Saturday, however, it was stated that a plan to make the 3 per cent. dividend has been abandoned for the present. There may be a smaller amount declared.

BALTIMORE CONFIDENCE.

Messrs. Hableton & Co., the well-known bankers of Baltimore, write regarding the outlook for securities:

"The outlook for railroad issues, and industrial concerns as well, continues very promising, and as the market's reactionary movement has been running for some time, the standard shares should do to buy at any further decline. Among the bullish factors are gold imports, easier money, rising prices for wheat, large exports, big railroad earnings, excellent general trade, and indications of sound money successes in the coming elections. The "16-to-1-or-bust" shibboleth is being very generally avoided even by its most ardent past adherents in the Democratic Party, and it is to be hoped that the free-silver folly will never again be enough of a factor in the politics of this country to create any alarm as to our financial soundness and sanity."

LOANS FOR THE FARMER.

Says The Louisville Courier-Journal in a discussion of the likelihood of cheaper loans to farmers in the future:

"The difficulty of borrowing money by farmers in the West and South is undoubtedly responsible for most of the free-silver and rag-money agitation. The agriculturist in Texas who is obliged to pay 12, 15, or even 25 per cent., naturally concludes that more money ought to be in circulation, and this feeling is aggravated by his knowledge that in cities men of no better financial standing get loans at 6 and 8 per cent. He does not understand that it has been so because quick loans have been as necessary heretofore as safe ones.

"The entrance of life insurance and trust companies into the field of farm loans, with their ability to lend for years instead of months, will change all this. Indeed, it is one of the most encouraging developments of the times, for not only will loans be supplied when needed, but profitable and safe employment will be found for large amounts of capital that are now idle or invested in bonds at 3 or 4 per cent. Twice as much may be secured with equal safety on land notes, provided only the lender can afford to give long time."

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
	BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 30,	1897	34,366,741	.....
Sept. 30,	1898	34,366,741	.....
	BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 29,	1898	74,699,418	£40,706,820
Sept. 30,	1897	79,723,089	48,515,096
	BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 29,	1898	27,743,000	14,291,000
Sept. 30,	1897	24,946,000	12,551,000
	RUSSIA.		
Sept. 29,	1898	104,657,000	4,026,000
Sept. 30,	1897	114,768,000	4,504,000
	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 29,	1898	35,234,000	12,576,000
Sept. 30,	1897	28,027,000	12,512,000
	SPAIN.		
Sept. 29,	1898	10,823,000	5,357,000
Sept. 30,	1897	9,028,000	10,600,000
	ITALY.		
Sept. 29,	1898	14,783,000	2,206,000
Sept. 30,	1897	15,287,000	2,396,000
	NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 29,	1898	4,815,000	6,794,000
Sept. 30,	1897	2,630,000	6,830,000
	BELGIUM.		
Sept. 29,	1898	4,315,000	6,794,000
Sept. 30,	1897	2,630,000	6,830,000
Total for the week		£308,271,382	£96,376,820
Total preceding week		311,454,231	96,506,056
Corresponding date last year		321,531,830	99,611,096

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In view of the default of the interest due today on the bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1913, J. W. Davis, T. Denny, Jr., and F. J. Lisman, representing a large proportion of said bonds, have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of all the bondholders and invite holders to deposit their bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company, which will receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor up to Oct. 5.

FINANCIAL.

October Investments

Pennsylvania Railroad Company
General (now 1st) Mtge. Sterling 6s.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Collateral Trust Gold 4½s.

Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis R'y Co.
Consol. Mtge. Series A Gold 4½s.

Toledo, Walhonding Val. & Ohio R. R. Co.
First Mtge. Guaranteed Gold 4½s.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
Terminal First Mortgage Gold 5s.

Lehigh Valley Railway of New York
First Mortgage Guar. Gold 4½s.

Equitable Illum. Gas Light Co., Phila.,
First Mortgage Gold 5s.

Milwaukee Electric R'y & Light Company
Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s.

Great Northern Railway Company.
MONTANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Gold 6s.

Equitable Gas Light Company, N. Y.,
Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s.

Second Avenue R. R. Company, N.Y.
1st Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s.

42d St., Manhattanv. & St. Nicholas Ave
First Mortgage 6s.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Company
General Mortgage Gold 6s.
(MEMPHIS AND OHIO DIVISION)
First Mortgage Gold 7s.
MOBILE & MONTGOMERY
First Mortgage Gold 4½s.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis
First Mortgage 7s.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y Company
(MENOMINEE EXTENSION)
First Mortgage Gold 7s.

Harlem River & Portchester
1st Mortgage Reg. Guaranteed 7s.

Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis
(CAIRO DIVISION)
First Mortgage Gold 4s.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y
Second (now 1st) Mortgage Gold 6s.

And Other High Grade Bonds
FOR SALE BY

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS,
41 Wall St., New York.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **FINAL INSTALLMENT,** being twenty-five per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock, as consideration for shares of the new Company.
Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$0.50 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$5 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, on or before **OCTOBER 10TH, 1898.**
Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.
Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.
Dated New York, September 26th, 1898.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.
First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bonds.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for above Bonds:
The coupons which are due October 1st, 1898, upon such of the above bonds as were deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 23d, 1897, having been paid and surrendered, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will pay over to the holders of the respective Certificates of Deposit issued for such bonds the amount of such coupons, upon presentation of the Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Nassau, corner Cedar Street, New York City, in order that the same may be suitably stamped.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman;
EDWARD N. GIBBS, FREDERIC CROMWELL, JOEL B. ERHARDT, } Committee.
New York, October 1st, 1898.

NO MARKET LETTERS, NO TIPS.
An office where customers are permitted to use their own judgment.
JOHN T. LEE,
Stock Broker.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BROKER'S OFFICE OF L. W. NORRISON,
member of N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchanges, office 1,455 Broadway, (Bet. 41st and 42d Streets,) wishes to purchase State bonds, also Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction R. R. bonds; offers for sale New York City 3 per cent., exempt from taxation, and Rahway City, New Jersey, 4 per cent., exempt from taxation in Jersey.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the Sinking Fund, $144,282.30 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1899, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE. By E. S. MARSTON, Prest.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Company,

Bankers and Dealers in
GOVERNMENT, STATE, COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.
1 Nassau Street, New York City. Third and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

High Grade October Investments

We own and offer, subject to prior sale and advance in price, the following described issues of Municipal Bonds, issued *Strictly for Municipal* purposes, and payable, both principal and interest, out of taxes levied on entire municipality issuing same.

The figures given herewith, showing valuation, debt, and population, are taken from statements furnished over the official seals of officers; and we believe they show correctly the present conditions of the municipalities. We recommend all of the securities as safe investments, and can furnish with same full transcripts and attorney's opinion. The legality and validity of all issues we offer are thoroughly examined and established by first-class and well-known counsel.
We deliver all bonds to purchasers to any bank, if paid for in New York exchange, without charge.
Correspondence solicited.
Telegrams may be sent at our expense. Liebers and Montgomery codes used.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & COMPANY.

$120,000 State of Minnesota 4 per cent. Capitol Building Certificates of Indebtedness,
Dated July 1, 1898. Interest payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1. Both principal and interest payable at the office of the State Treasurer, St. Paul, Minn. Denomination, $1,000.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Assessed Valuation $584,355,370
Value of Taxable Property 1,500,000,000
Total Indebtedness 1,669,000
Population, 1,573,350.

$75,000 City of Tampa, Florida, Gold Municipal Improvement 6 per cent. Bonds,
Dated January 1, 1896. Due January 1, 1921; no optional payment of any part of this issue prior to this date. Principal and semi-annual interest—July 1 and January 1, payable at the Western National Bank, New York, in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present United States standard of weight and fineness. Denomination, $1,000.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Assessed valuation $5,868,619.80
Value of taxable property, estimated 14,000,000.00
Total bonded debt, this issue included 400,000.00
Population, 24,000 to 26,000. Rate of taxation, 25 mills.
Price, 113.50 and interest, yielding 5 per cent.
Tampa is the seat of Hillsboro County, situated at the head of Tampa Bay, on a harbor equalled by but few in the country. It excels in shipping advantages any port engaged in Southern and West Indian commerce. Its large population is due to steady growth, geographical position, transportation facilities, cheap living, and its opportunities for tobacco manufacturing. It is the terminus of two important railroads—the Plant System and the Florida Central. There are daily steamers in coast trade and to Cuba, and a line of vessels to Mobile and New York. In it there are 50 large cigar concerns, 3 fish exporting houses, large wholesale businesses in general merchandise. It possesses 2 ice plants, 2 electric light plants, 1 electric street railroad, 1 gas company, 4,000,000-gallon Water Works, Telegraph and Telephone Co., and 3 banks. Schools and churches are proportionate to its size in number.
The Tampa Bay Hotel is located here.

$40,000 Newport News, Virginia Bridge 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds,
Dated October 1, 1898. Due October 1, 1928, optional after October 1, 1918. Interest payable semi-annually April and October 1. Principal and interest payable at the Bank of New York, National Banking Association, New York City.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Assessed Valuation $5,500,000
Value of Taxable Property 12,000,000
Total Indebtedness 215,000
Population, 15,000.
Price, 106 and interest, yielding 4.06 per cent.
Newport News is situated about seven miles above Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort, on the north side of Hampton Roads, the east coast of Chesapeake Bay. It is the County Seat of Warwick County. The city is especially noted for its large Governmental ship yards as well as for its private shipbuilding industries. It forms the eastern terminus of the C. & O. Railroad, and from there the C. & O. steamers give it the prospect of being the greatest shipping centre from the Central States to foreign ports. A single ship yard here is capitalized at $8,000,000, and the Government is shortly to erect one of the largest dry docks in the world for its own purposes. The city is connected with Hampton and Old Point Comfort by an electric railway system, and is fully supplied with gas, electric light, street car service, churches, and schools.

$33,140 Kenton County, Ky., 6 per cent. Turnpike Bonds,
Dated July 1, 1898. Interest payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1. Principal and interest payable at Farmers and Traders' National Bank, Covington, Ky. Denomination, $3,314.
DEBT STATEMENTS.
Assessed Valuation $8,943,582
Value of Taxable Property 15,000,000
Total Indebtedness 269,326
Population, estimated, 54,161.
MATURITIES.
$3,314, due July 1, 1899, price 102.44 and accrued int.
3,314, " " 1900, " 104.79 " " "
3,314, " " 1901, " 107.06 " " "
3,314, " " 1902, " 109.26 " " "
3,314, " " 1903, " 111.32 " " "
3,314, " " 1904, " 113.42 " " "
3,314, " " 1905, " 115.40 " " "
3,314, " " 1906, " 117.31 " " "
3,314, " " 1907, " 119.16 " " "
3,314, " " 1908, " 120.94 " " "
At above prices bonds net 3½ per cent.
Kenton County is situated in the northern part of Kentucky, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. It has an area of about 152 square miles. The surface is undulating, or hilly, and the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, butter, pork, and tobacco are the staple products.
The county is intersected by four railroads, as follows: The Kentucky Central, Queen & Crescent, Louisville & Nashville, and Chesapeake & Ohio. Covington is the county seat.
Legal Investments for Maine Savings Banks.

$18,000 City of Greenville, Miss., 6 per cent. Refunding Bonds,
Dated January 1, 1898. Due January 1, 1928. Principal and semi-annual interest—January 1 and July 1, payable at National Park Bank, New York City. Denomination, $500 each.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Real Valuation $5,000,000
Assessed Valuation 3,012,591
Total Indebtedness, including this issue $237,000
Less Water Works Bonds 65,000
Net Debt $172,000
Population in 1897, 10,300.
Price, 113.25 and accrued interest, yielding 5½ per cent.
Greenville is the County Seat of Washington County. It is situated in the western part of the State, in one of the finest agricultural districts in the South. Washington County is the second county in the State in population, it having had 40,414 people according to the census of 1890. It is also the largest cotton-growing county in the State, raising and shipping more cotton during the year than any other county in the State. Greenville has two railroads, viz.: The Southern Railroad and the Yazoo & Mississippi Railroad, both first-class roads.
Greenville has as fine banking facilities as any town in the South, having five first-class banks, with a total banking capital of nearly $1,000,000.

$99,000 White Plains, New York, Registered 4 per cent. Water Works Bonds,
Dated August 1st, 1898. Interest payable semi-annually, February 1st and August 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of Treasurer, at White Plains, New York. Denomination, $1,000.
DEBT STATEMENT.
Assessed valuation $11,000,000
Value of taxable property 20,000,000
Total indebtedness $490,000
Water debt 160,000
Net debt 330,000
Population, 8,000.
MATURITIES.
9,000 due August 1st, 1918, price 111.22
9,000 " " 1st, 1919, " 111.60
9,000 " " 1st, 1920, " 111.97
9,000 " " 1st, 1921, " 112.33
9,000 " " 1st, 1922, " 112.68
9,000 " " 1st, 1923, " 113.02
9,000 " " 1st, 1924, " 113.35
9,000 " " 1st, 1925, " 113.66
9,000 " " 1st, 1926, " 113.97
9,000 " " 1st, 1927, " 114.27
9,000 " " 1st, 1928, " 114.55
Average maturity, 25 years. Price for all, 112.77, netting 3¾ per cent.
Legal investment for New York Savings banks.

$45,000 Henderson, Kentucky, Funding 4 per cent. Bonds,
Dated Nov. 1, 1897. Due Nov. 1, 1927. Optional after Nov. 1, 1912. Interest payable semi-annually, at the Bank of America, New York City. Denomination, $1,000.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Assessed valuation of property for taxation $5,157,927
Value of taxable property 10,000,000
Total debt, this issue included 369,000
Value of property owned by city, (including water works, gas and electric light plants, city wharves, etc.) 836,500
Annual income derived therefrom 25,000
Population, 12,000.
Price 103 and interest, netting 3.72 per cent.
The assets of the city, therefore, amount to over double the entire municipal debt, and yield an annual income largely in excess of the interest thereon. The figures for assessed valuation, in the above statement, do not include bridge franchise and railroad property amounting to $747,000, nor other property owned by the city.
The public schools of Henderson are built and maintained by the city, so that the total debt of the municipality really represents what in Illinois, Wisconsin, or Iowa would be school district and city debt combined.
Henderson, a substantial city on the Ohio River, midway between Louisville, Ky., and Cairo, Ill., is important as a centre of the tobacco industry. The receipts and shipments of tobacco range from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds annually. In addition to numerous tobacco storehouses, the city has cotton and woolen mills, two distilleries, and other large manufactories. Electric lights, gas, and water, and an electric street railway system indicate the progressive character of the community. The city has ample railway facilities, and is the county seat of Henderson County.
Legal investment for Maine Savings Banks.

$35,000 Wilkesbarre, Pa., School 5 per cent. Bonds,
Dated August 1st, 1898. Interest payable semi-annually, February 1st and August 1st at Wilkesbarre, Pa.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Assessed Valuation $8,895,792
Value Taxable Property 35,000,000
Total Indebtedness 170,000
Population, estimated, 60,000.
MATURITIES.
$3,000, due August 1, 1910, price 112 and int.
3,000, " " 1911, " 113 " "
10,000, " " 1912, " 113¼ " "
10,000, " " 1913, " 114¼ " "
3,000, " " 1914, " 115 " "
These Bonds are legal investments for Maine Savings Banks.
Wilkesbarre is situated at the junction of the D., L. & W., Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania Railroads. Large manufacturing interests of recent years have materially helped Wilkesbarre to become one of the most prominent cities of Pennsylvania. The coal output for Wilkesbarre and vicinity is the largest in the State of Pennsylvania. There has recently been erected there a new hotel, costing $250,000.

$28,000 Braddock, Pa., Water, Sewer Extension, and Sewer Improvement 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds—Tax-exempt in Pennsylvania,
Dated Sept. 1, 1897. Interest payable semi-annually, March 1 and Sept. 1. Principal and interest payable at the office of Borough Treasurer, Braddock, Pa. Denomination, $500.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Assessed Valuation $5,176,656
Value of Taxable Property 12,900,000
Bonded Indebtedness 197,500
Population in 1898, 12,500.
MATURITIES.
$2,000, due Sept. 1, 1900, price 101.71 and int.
2,000, " " 1901, " 102.42 " "
2,500, " " 1902, " 103.12 " "
2,000, " " 1903, " 103.78 " "
2,500, " " 1904, " 104.43 " "
2,000, " " 1905, " 105.05 " "
2,500, " " 1906, " 105.65 " "
2,000, " " 1912, " 108.80 " "
3,500, " " 1913, " 109.26 " "
3,500, " " 1914, " 109.71 " "
3,500, " " 1915, " 110.14 " "
Average maturity, 9¾ years.
Price for entire issue, 106.50 and accrued interest, yielding 3.70 per cent.
Braddock is a very prosperous city, in Allegheny County, Pa., on the right bank of the Monongahela River, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. It lies ten miles southeast of Pittsburg. This city is known as one of the most extensive of iron and steel manufacturing centres in the State of Pennsylvania, the largest plant being one of the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., of Pittsburg, which employs a great number of hands and covers several acres of ground.
Legal investment for Maine Savings Banks.

$15,000 People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago 5 per cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds,
Dated September 1, 1897. Due September 1, 1947. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. Capital stock authorized and issued $25,000,000
Amount of Bonds issued and outstanding 29,046,000
The People's Gas Light and Coke Company was incorporated as a special act of the State of Illinois February 12, 1855, and as amended February 7, 1895. In August, 1897, the Company was enabled by authority of the Legislature to consolidate with the following gas companies operating in the City of Chicago:
The Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co., Illinois Light, Heat & Power Co., Consumers' Gas Co., Chicago Economic Fuel Gas Co., Suburban Gas Co., Gas Co., Lake Gas Company,
Equitable Gas Light & Fuel Co.
In addition to being General Mortgage Bonds on all properties acquired by the People's Gas Light & Coke Co., these Bonds are a first lien on the plant of the Chicago Economic Fuel Gas Co., being part of an issue of $2,500,000 Bonds issued to refund the bonds of the last named Company.
Bonds are listed on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges. Dividends on the capital stock are now being paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
Price 104¾ and interest, netting 4¾ per cent.

$90,000 Lima, Ohio, Improvement Bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest.
$50,000 So. Main Street Paving Bonds, dated January 1, 1898.
$20,000 Street Fund Bonds, dated July 1, 1898.
$20,000 Special Street Improvement Fund Bonds, dated July 1, 1898.
Interest payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1. Principal and interest payable at City Treasurer's office, Lima, Ohio. Denomination, $1,000.
DEBT STATEMENT.
Assessed Valuation $7,425,414
Value of Taxable Property 12,000,000
Total Indebtedness 639,600
Population, 23,000.
$2,000, due Jan. 1, 1899, price 100.37 and interest.
2,000, " " 1900, " 101.03 " "
4,000, " " 1901, " 102.83 " "
4,000, " " 1902, " 104.10 " "
4,000, " " 1903, " 105.25 " "
5,000, " " 1904, " 106.40 " "
5,000, " " 1905, " 107.49 " "
5,000, " " 1906, " 108.53 " "
5,000, " " 1907, " 109.55 " "
5,000, " " 1908, " 110.52 " "
2,000, " " 1909, " 111.46 " "
2,000, " " 1910, " 112.34 " "
2,000, " July 1, 1899, " 101. " "
2,000, " " 1900, " 102.27 " "
4,000, " " 1901, " 103.50 " "
4,000, " " 1902, " 104.69 " "
4,000, " " 1903, " 105.84 " "
5,000, " " 1904, " 106.95 " "
5,000, " " 1905, " 108.01 " "
5,000, " " 1906, " 109.05 " "
5,000, " " 1907, " 110.03 " "
5,000, " " 1908, " 111. " "
2,000, " " 1909, " 111.92 " "
2,000, " " 1910, " 112.81 " "
At above prices bonds net 3.65 per cent.
Lima is the Seat of Allen County, Ohio, on the Ottawa river, 71 miles north of Dayton, and 71 miles south of Toledo. It is on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and the Lake Erie & Western railways. It contains churches and schools, a high school, national and other banks, four newspapers, three fine hotels, and several steam mills. The repair shops of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway are also located here. It has manufactories of steam engines, furniture, railroad cars, etc.

$45,000 Bexar County, Texas, 5 per cent. Court House and Jail Refunding Bonds,
Dated February 17, 1898. Due February 17, 1938; optional after February 17, 1908. Interest payable semi-annually, April 10, and October 10. Principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank, New York. Denomination, $1,000.

$8,000 Bexar County, Texas, 5 per cent. Bridge Bonds,
Dated February 17, 1898. Due February 17, 1938; optional after February 17, 1908. Interest payable April 10. Principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank, New York. Denomination, $1,000.
DEBT STATEMENT.
Assessed Valuation $31,686,209
Value of Taxable Property 63,000,000
Total Debt, this issue included 1,094,450
Population, 65,000. San Antonio is the County Seat.
Price 105 and accrued interest, yielding 4⅝ per cent.

$35,000 Sevier County, Tenn., 5 per cent. Turnpike Bonds,
Dated July 6, 1898. Annual interest July 6 each year. Principal and interest payable at the Chase National Bank in New York City. Denomination, $500.00.
DEBT STATEMENT.
Real value $4,800,000
Assessed valuation 1,600,256
Total debt 65,000
Population, 1890, 18,761. At present, 22,500.
Bonds mature July 6, 1913. Price, 108.84 and accrued interest, netting 4.20 per cent.
Sevier County has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest on its indebtedness.
Sevier County borders on North Carolina, and has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the French Broad River, also drained by the Little Pigeon River. The surface is mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests of oak, hickory, pine, chestnut, walnut, and sugar maple. The soil of the valleys is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple articles. Limestone is abundant here. The county seat is Sevierville.

$22,000 Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 4 1-2 per cent. School Bonds,
Dated Sept. 1, 1898. Due Sept. 1, 1908. Principal and interest payable in New York City. Denomination, $500.
DEBT STATEMENT.
Assessed valuation $4,900,000
Value of taxable property 12,000,000
Total indebtedness $49,000
Sinking fund 2,000
Net debt $47,000
Population, 9,000.
Price, 105⅛ and accrued interest, yielding 3⅞ per cent.
Sault Ste. Marie is the seat of Chippewa County, Mich., on the St. Mary's River or Strait, about 14 miles from the outlet of Lake Superior. It has three churches, two or three sawmills, and is partly supported by fishing and fur trading.

$14,700 Bradford, Pennsylvania, City Hall 4 per cent. Bonds—Tax Exempt in Pennsylvania,
Dated April 1, 1896. Interest payable semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1. Principal and interest payable at Bradford, Pa. Denominations, $100, $200, and $500.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Assessed Valuation $2,800,000
Value of Taxable Property 5,000,000
Total Indebtedness $72,500
Water Debt $45,000
Sinking Fund 8,500 53,500
Net Debt $19,000
Population, 15,000.
MATURITIES.
$3,700, $100 each, due April 1, 1906, price, 103.00 and interest.
$9,000, $200 each, due April 1, 1916, price 103.90 and interest.
$2,000, $500 each, due April 1, 1926, price 105.18 and interest.
At above prices bonds net 3.70 per cent.
Bradford is a flourishing city in McKean County, Pa. It is the connecting point of five railroads. It is situated 60 miles southeast of Dunkirk, N. Y., and 97 miles south of Buffalo. The city is headquarters for extensive oil interests, machine shops, manufactories of chairs, glassware, etc. It has two National Banks and one State Bank.
Legal investment for Maine and Pennsylvania Savings Banks.

$77,500 Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 1-2 per cent. Water Works Bonds,
Dated August 1, 1898. Due August 1, 1938; redeemable after August 1, 1918. Interest payable semi-annually, February 1 and August 1. Principal and interest payable at the American Exchange National Bank, New York. Denomination, $500.
DEBT

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 1st day of October, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$162,391,874.49		
Gold bullion	116,299,577.70		
		$278,691,452.19	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,990,799.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,596,890.00		
		35,393,909.00	*$243,297,543.19
		$400,740,241.00	
Standard silver dollars			$400,062,504.00
Outstanding silver certificates			6,636,769.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury			393,425,735.00
			7,314,506.00
Silver bullion			$22,345.41
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,305,528.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	95,243,752.00		
		$98,549,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		98,549,280.00	
		$55,020,851.00	
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$18,455,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	820,000.00		
		17,635,000.00	37,385,851.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,844,997.00		
National bank notes	3,689,264.88		
Fractional silver coin	9,196,708.41		
Fractional currency	750.98		
Minor coin	908,719.02		
Deposits in National banks	80,883,712.09		
Bonds and interest paid	638,548.09		
		$97,257,695.47	
Less National Bank 5 per cent fund	$8,805,930.23		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,486,532.53		
Disbursing officers' balances	57,426,700.73		
Post Office Department account	3,872,439.73		
Miscellaneous items	1,925,834.33		
		78,520,437.55	18,737,257.92
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$307,557,503.52

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$378,045.87	$378,045.87	$48,556,999.89
Internal revenue	781,543.70	781,543.70	72,523,464.51
Miscellaneous	78,511.31	78,511.31	5,565,522.89
Total receipts	$1,238,100.88	$1,238,100.88	$126,645,987.29
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	110,000.00	110,000.00	26,347,666.28
War	130,000.00	130,000.00	84,710,764.20
Navy	50,000.00	50,000.00	22,181,776.99
Indians	167,000.00	167,000.00	2,765,462.78
Pensions	715,000.00	715,000.00	37,395,299.86
Interest			12,519,144.34
Total expenditures	$1,172,000.00	$1,172,000.00	$185,920,114.45
Excess of receipts over expenditures	66,100.88	66,100.88	†59,274,127.16

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890			$3,927,191.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	48,370.00	48,370.00	4,396,377.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,628,352.00	$92,941,388.00	$614,569,740.00
This fiscal year	4,806,845.00	366,770.00	5,173,615.00
This month	4,108.00	.....	4,108.00
This day	4,108.00	.....	4,108.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

STATEMENT OF CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

Statement of the Controller of the Currency showing, by States, the amount of National bank circulation issued, the amount of lawful money deposited in the United States Treasury to retire National bank circulation from June 20, 1874, to Sept. 30, 1898, and amount remaining on deposit at latter date.

States and Territories.	Additional Circulation issued since June 20, 1874.	Lawful money deposited to retire National bank circulation since June 20, 1874. For redemption of Notes of Liquidating banks.	To retire circulation under acts of June 20, 1874, and July 12, 1882.	Total deposits.	Lawful money on deposit with the U. S. Treasury at date.
Maine	$5,950,318	$1,010,505	$8,004,984	$9,015,489	$1,019,066
New Hampshire	4,145,295	758,416	4,418,957	5,177,373	210,053
Vermont	5,748,965	1,117,587	7,523,126	8,640,713	274,935
Massachusetts	62,486,376	2,658,012	92,584,900	95,242,912	5,755,967
Rhode Island	10,091,705	415,432	15,988,838	16,414,090	895,113
Connecticut	13,886,810	1,200,201	22,374,044	23,574,245	879,544
New York	80,492,413	11,253,176	89,466,935	100,720,111	5,122,015
New Jersey	8,535,805	1,431,988	12,867,349	14,299,337	468,448
Pennsylvania	55,059,687	5,632,369	90,980,711	66,613,080	3,576,277
Delaware	1,158,710	.....	1,596,045	1,596,045	45,327
Maryland	8,267,070	184,800	12,107,640	12,292,440	764,591
District of Columbia	1,452,246	682,157	1,169,847	1,852,004	224,734
Virginia	5,562,135	1,253,869	3,495,110	4,748,979	297,690
West Virginia	1,562,274	950,310	1,612,470	2,562,780	111,878
North Carolina	2,108,580	588,860	2,485,640	3,074,500	133,795
South Carolina	881,070	118,825	2,316,995	2,435,820	110,915
Georgia	1,959,180	595,455	2,453,355	3,048,810	167,173
Florida	590,040	164,940	32,080	197,020	.....
Alabama	1,533,294	414,398	1,655,316	2,069,714	288,390
Mississippi	370,610	102,200	38,450	140,650	26,366
Louisiana	3,163,287	774,301	4,903,840	5,678,141	346,159
Texas	7,051,570	1,547,805	1,441,928	2,989,733	502,455
Arkansas	709,050	185,015	491,575	676,590	64,025
Kentucky	12,459,588	2,547,619	11,545,526	14,093,145	1,225,218
Tennessee	3,181,815	1,251,851	2,702,354	3,954,205	177,882
Missouri	8,489,990	2,308,815	7,048,123	9,356,938	523,585
Ohio	32,220,567	8,423,952	29,319,056	37,743,008	1,948,654
Indiana	10,528,612	5,915,088	14,453,565	20,368,653	1,107,933
Illinois	12,460,586	4,616,416	14,504,765	19,121,181	1,024,481
Michigan	8,251,925	4,122,855	6,737,880	10,860,735	462,831
Wisconsin	5,628,255	1,594,575	3,952,746	5,547,321	354,871
Iowa	7,196,083	2,327,575	5,833,364	8,160,939	360,508
Minnesota	3,232,476	1,394,722	3,230,780	4,625,502	276,281
Kansas	4,414,559	2,420,638	1,292,887	3,713,525	366,850
Nebraska	4,320,425	1,056,294	1,741,484	2,797,778	346,754
Nevada	76,950	34,900	13,500	48,400	16,148
Oregon	1,251,650	242,138	297,060	539,198	85,107
Colorado	2,743,300	873,485	1,003,795	1,877,280	182,361
Idaho	259,155	50,625	116,280	166,905	9,701
Montana	1,299,110	611,479	371,546	983,025	139,687
Wyoming	301,385	86,050	77,790	163,840	22,256
North Dakota	953,800	331,060	208,170	539,230	83,726
South Dakota	908,635	374,920	115,040	489,960	68,090
Washington	2,118,465	883,770	441,210	1,324,980	198,260
California	2,743,300	524,280	1,486,830	2,011,110	150,435
Utah	1,161,050	259,131	570,450	829,581	25,670
New Mexico (Territory)	589,000	169,130	311,720	480,850	35,682
Arizona (Territory)	211,040	50,590	2,950	53,540	.....
Oklahoma (Territory)	112,490	44,300	.....	44,300	13,540
Indian (Territory)	183,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska (Territory)	11,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawful money deposited prior to June 20, 1874, and remaining at that date				3,813,675	.....
Total	$409,504,105	$75,557,249	$457,399,526	$536,770,450	$30,300,887

Treasury Department,
Office of Controller of Currency,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1898.

Statement of the Controller of the Currency showing the amount of National bank notes outstanding, the amount of lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem National bank notes, and the kinds and amounts of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation and public deposits on Sept. 30, 1898, with the changes during the preceding year and the preceding month:

NATIONAL BANK NOTES. TOTAL CIRCULATION.	Sept. 30,'97.	Aug. 31,'98.
Total amount outstanding at the dates named	$230,725,491	$227,178,615
Additional circulation issued during the intervals:		
To new banks	1,136,685	40,770
To banks increasing circulation	21,438,777	9,237,927
Aggregate	$253,299,953	$236,456,312
Surrendered and destroyed during the intervals	17,943,003	1,099,362
Total amount outstanding Sept. 30, 1898*	$235,356,950	$235,356,950
Increase in total circulation since Sept. 30, 1897	4,631,459	
Increase in total circulation since Aug. 31, 1898		8,178,335

CIRCULATION BASED ON UNITED STATES BONDS.			
Amount outstanding at the dates named	$205,604,781	$196,755,704	
Additional issued during the intervals as above	22,574,462	9,277,697	
Aggregate	$227,179,243	$206,053,401	
Retired during the intervals through deposit of lawful money and withdrawal of bonds:			
By insolvent banks	934,973	524,593	
By liquidating banks	2,321,800	43,670	
By reducing bonds	18,886,407	429,075	
Total decrease during the intervals	$22,123,180	$997,338	
Outstanding against bonds Sept. 30, 1898	205,056,063	205,056,063	
Decrease in circulation since Sept. 30, 1897	548,718	.....	
Increase in circulation since Aug. 31, 1898	.....	8,280,359	

CIRCULATION SECURED BY LAWFUL MONEY.	To Secure Circulating Notes.	To Secure Public Deposits.
Amount of outstanding circulation represented by lawful money on deposit with Treasurer U. S. to redeem notes:		
Of insolvent National banks	$1,339,810	$1,615,570
Of liquidating National banks	5,323,766	6,081,894
Of National banks reducing circulation under Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874.	8,670,367	13,020,126
Of National banks retiring circulation under Section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882.	9,786,767	9,583,297
Total lawful money on deposit	$25,120,710	$30,300,887
Lawful money deposited in September, 1898	.....	1,025,934
National bank notes redeemed and retired in September, 1898	.....	1,127,958
Increase in aggregate deposit since Sept. 30, 1897	5,180,177	.....
Decrease in aggregate deposit since Aug. 31, 1898	.....	102,024

U. S. REGISTERED BONDS ON DEPOSIT.	To Secure Circulating Notes.	To Secure Public Deposits.
Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 per cents	$3,206,000	$477,000
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cents., continued at 2 per cent.	21,730,150	1,784,500
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cents.	142,640,700	22,772,000
Five per cents. of 1894	17,219,900	7,632,000
Four per cents. of 1895	24,987,150	10,277,500
Three per cent. bonds, 1898	20,176,220	25,518,120
Total on deposit, Sept. 30, 1898	$229,960,120	$68,461,120

*Circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above, $83,035.

CHAS. G. DAWES, Controller of the Currency.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
New York, September 20, 1898.
A dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 31, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 19, 1898.
The Preferred Stock transfer books (now closed for the purposes of the annual meeting, and to reopen October 12th) will close for this dividend October 19th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. November 1, 1898.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The 132d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 28, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Pacific Coast Company,
New York, September 19, 1898.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock and ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Manhattan Trust Company, on and after October 5th, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 23d, 1898.
The transfer books close September 23d, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen October 28th, at ten o'clock A. M.
JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 29th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on October 31, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1st, 1899, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
The President, DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1898.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Co.
The interest due May 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid, with interest thereon, at the Mercantile Trust Company, on October 1st, 1898. The equivalent of each coupon will be $25.625.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Treasurer.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA RAILWAY.
The coupons due Oct. 1st on the First Preference Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 30 Broad St., New York.
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice-Prest.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Sept. 30, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from 7th to 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.
Coupons due Feb. 1, 1898, and Aug. 1, 1898, from Wheeling and Lake Erie Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Extension and Improvement 5% Bonds, will be paid on presentation at Central Trust Co. of N. Y., with interest at 6% per annum to Oct. 1, 1898.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.
Coupons due July 1, 1898, from Wheeling and Lake Erie Ry. Co. (Wheeling Division) 1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds, will be paid on presentation at Central Trust Company of N. Y., with interest at 6% per annum to Oct. 1, 1898.

Texas Central Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Coupons, due 1st October, 1898, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 54 William Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the company at the close of the fiscal year. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, October 1st, 1898, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, October 17th, 1898.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., September 1st, 1898.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

The Pacific Coast Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, classified as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 23, 1898, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 13, 1898.
September 19, 1898.
E. A. SKINNER, Secretary.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, September 30th, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the 18th of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon October 8th and reopen on the morning of November 7th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, October 4, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 3, 1898.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 22d, 1898. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 13th; for Preferred Stock on October 17th, 1898.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secy.
Cincinnati, September 21st, 1898.

New York, Oct. 1st, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors of the Langville Black & Carbon Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 102 Times Building, New York City, on the 17th day of October, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
(Signed) JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 30th, 1898.
The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fifth Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. —Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. HELEN ELIZABETH VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of May, 1898. MARY L. CLARK, CATHARINE J. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. O3-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. EDWARD BATELLE GORDON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beekman, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BEEKMAN, Attorney's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.
CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, as copartners, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Thomas D. Barry, the duly appointed assignee of said John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, as copartners as aforesaid, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, (Room No. 36, third floor,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.
THOMAS D. BARRY, Assignee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
s12-1aw6wM

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

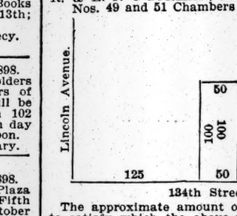
BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 224 St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS McCANN, last address 318 East 41st St. N. Y. Brother John wishes to hear from him. Address Eagle Hotel, 371 West St., corner Morton St., New York.

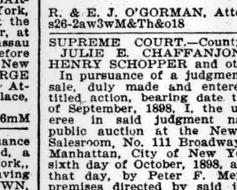
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number Ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1896," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1896, as map number "419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue; thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 225, (two hundred and twenty-five;) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.



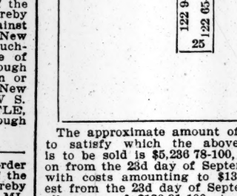
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.05, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. s26-2aw3wM&Th&o18

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIUS E. CHAFFANEE, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.
Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.
Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna M., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898. JORDAN L. ROLLINS, Referee.
JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to $134 40-100, and interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.
JOHN JAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.
o1-2aw3wS&W&o22&26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 28th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 34 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.
JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.33, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.
Dated New York, October 1, 1898.
JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
o3-2aw3w

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:
By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 323 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,104.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R.

DR. VAN DE WATER TALKS

Seventy-first's Chaplain Preaches to His Congregation.

GOOD RESULTS OF THE WAR

Spain Has Learned, He Says, that We Did Not Fight Her in a Spirit of Revenge.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, preached to his congregation yesterday morning for the first time since his return from the front. Admission to the church was by ticket, and so great was the crush that a great many people were turned away.

Dr. Van De Water looked the picture of good health, greatly in contrast to his physical condition on his arrival from Cuba a few weeks ago. He returned only yesterday from a sojourn at Lake George, where the bracing climate did him a great deal of good. He took for his text "Are ye able" and "We are able," St. Matthew, xx., 21-22.

Among other things he said: "Our masses and our classes got together in the war with Spain; Anarchism received a severe blow. Our men of wealth and learning fought and suffered side by side with those who confessedly had not had their advantages or their temptation to shirk duty. White and black went together in the contest, and it would have been difficult at any time for an onlooker to tell which thought the most of the other's bravery. The sight of Northern and Southern troops brigaded together and of Southern Generals of conspicuous gallantry leading the Northern forces was thrilling, and inspired hope and confidence in the union of the States.

"Best of all, the world has witnessed, at the end of the nineteenth century, a merciful warfare. Spain has lost much territory, money, and many men, but she has gained something in the knowledge she now has that revenge was but an incident, occasioned may be, but not the cause of her war with this country; that not one shot more than necessary for bombardment was ever fired, that her starving citizens and soldiers were liberally fed by their enemies, and that war once over her Admirals were treated with such magnanimity and respect that a cynic looking on could not have found a flaw in the complete fulfillment of the Divine injunction 'love your enemies, be good to them that despitefully use you, pray for them that persecute.'

"I consider that the mere opening of public schools to-morrow morning in Cuba, where every child can secure an English education, sufficient reward for all we have done to make them possible. Whatever be the future government of islands temporarily ours by conquest, it would be well could our original purpose and promise be faithfully executed.

"I cannot think of the sufferings and errors I have witnessed and tried my best to alleviate, I cannot think of those who laid down their lives for their country, without dwelling on the further thought of what, to such men, such country must be worth, and how precious it must ever be to us."

DIVINE PATERNITY CHURCH.

The Handsome New Structure of the Universalist Denomination Is Dedicated.

The new edifice of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, was dedicated yesterday. The handsome building was so crowded that chairs had to be placed in the aisles, and many stood during the services. The new organ was tried for the first time in an organ prelude by Organist J. Warren Andrews. Following the organ prelude came the invocation by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, responses, a chant, reading of a Psalm by minister and congregation, Gloria Patri, (chant,) lesson from the Scriptures, anthem by the choir, prayer by the minister, and a response by the minister.

In his response Dr. Eaton said: "We are glad to welcome all into our new house of worship. In moving to this up-town locality we are not here to block the wheels of other churches or to change the current of religious feeling, but with a determination to join forces in this part of the town with the other churches for the good of all. All are welcome to this church, no matter what their creeds or professions may be. Let those who desire to worship come, whether they have pews or not."

After a hymn by the congregation came the unveiling of the memorial windows. These windows were covered with black cambric. As the Rev. Dr. Eaton eulogized the gifts and the donors the coverings were removed. The Rev. Dr. Eaton paid a high tribute to those in whose honor and memory the memorials were given, and told of their work and connection with the church. A contralto solo by Mrs. Jennie King Morrison followed.

In his sermon Dr. Eaton confined himself to dedication matters, and was somewhat reminiscent. He selected as his text the Epistle to the Philippians iii., 13-14:

"Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ." Among other things, he said:

"We are now installed in a church home whose beauty and symmetry of lines is equal to any in the city. But there is something else besides beauty and symmetry that is needed. The church stands for something greater and higher than beauty; it stands for beauties of a righteous life and the utilities of a Christian life."

The sermon was followed by an offertory by the quartet. A hymn was sung by the congregation, and then came the baptismal ceremonies of three children. Many remained after the services to examine the new church.

A NOTABLE CONVENTION.

Christian and Missionary Alliance to Meet Here This Week.

The Autumnal convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance will be held in this city, beginning Friday. The Sunday services will be held in Carnegie Hall and the week-day meetings in the Gospel Tabernacle, corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Among those who are expected to address the convention are the Rev. Dr. James M. Gray and the Rev. Dr. Chapell of Boston, Henry Varley of London, the Rev. Dr. John Robertson of Scotland, Robert Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Luther D. Wishard of the same board, the Rev. John Salmon of Toronto, Canada, and several missionaries of the alliance, now in this country. During the short history of the alliance over 300 missionaries have been sent out to the foreign fields.

One of the features of the convention will be the address by the Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur, the first missionary to go through the heart of China into Thibet, where he established a mission in a monastery of over 3,000 Buddhist priests. He will speak of his experiences in missionary work. He will probably be assigned to the work in the Philippines which the alliance is about to commence in Manila. The Rev. Mr. Le Lacheur was the first missionary to be sent out by the alliance ten years ago. He was then directed to go to Manila, since there was no Protestant church there. He was refused admittance, and was ordered from the islands. He thereupon went to China and started the work there. At present he is in Washington making arrangements to go to Manila with a number of missionaries.

The Christian Endeavor to Meet.

The Essex County New Jersey Christian Endeavor Union has planned a series of monthly meetings, the first of which will occur in the First Congregational Church, East Orange, this evening. The meetings are to continue until next June, and will be held in different churches. The speakers include the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson and the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Cobb of this city, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman and the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin of Brooklyn, Prof. George T. Purves of Princeton, John Willis Baer and William Shaw of Boston, and Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

St. Ambrose's Church Dedicated.

The new parish Church of St. Ambrose in West Fifty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning by Archbishop Corrigan. The dedicatory mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Jackson of St. Paul's Church, in East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, assisted by the Rev. E. F. Leonard as deacon, and the Rev. Joseph V. McDonnell as sub-deacon, and a choir of forty voices. The sermon was preached by Vicar General Mooney, who spoke of the great progress which the pastor, the Rev. Morgan J. O'Connell, and his assistants had made in the establishment of the new church within the short period of one year.

Holy Rosary Church Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was laid yesterday afternoon with imposing ceremonies. Bishop Farley, who laid the stone, the Right Rev. Joseph Mooney, Father Wall, pastor of the church, and about fifty other priests were present. The new church, which is being built on the site of the old frame structure, will have a frontage of 100 feet on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between First and Pleasant Avenues, and a depth of ninety feet. It will be built of Harrisville marble in Romanesque style, and will cost about $115,000. The collections taken up yesterday, which was the anniversary of the feast of the Holy Rosary, amounted to about $3,000. The congregation is now worshipping in a temporary chapel in East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM.

The New Building Thrown Open for the Inspection of Visitors.

The new home of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, was thrown open yesterday afternoon to the members and friends of the institution for inspection. It is expected that the building, which is the old De Graff mansion, remodeled, will be fully furnished and ready for occupancy by Oct. 15.

The asylum, which was chartered about three years ago, cares for Hebrew children under the age of five years whose parents are dead or who are unable to give them proper care. It is supported entirely by contributions, and for the last couple of years has occupied pleasant quarters at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Mott Avenue. These, however, became inadequate, and it was necessary to refuse the applications of children worthy of care. Accordingly the old De Graff mansion was purchased for about $30,000.

It is a four-story stone structure of Colonial design, standing on a hill from which an excellent view of the surrounding territory can be obtained. Surrounding the building are seven full city lots, beautifully laid out with flower beds. At first the managers of the asylum intended merely to make such repairs to the building as would suffice for the time, and not disturb the interior. It was soon discovered, however, that in order to make the house suitable for the uses to which it was to be put it would be necessary practically to tear out the entire interior and remodel it. The scope of the improvements can be estimated from the fact that $25,000 was expended upon them.

Yesterday afternoon the visitors as they arrived were received by the President of the asylum, Mrs. Ester Wallenstein, and the Board of Lady Managers, of which Mrs. E. L. Riecer is Chairman, and shown through the house, which will contain between 200 and 300 beds. At present Mrs. Newman has under her care about fifty children, ranging in age from one month to five years. Of this number eighteen are bottle babies.

BIG CROWDS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Unruly Visitors Cause the Marines at the Gate a Lot of Trouble.

The navy yard was visited by more people yesterday than on any Sunday since the beginning of the war. They came in such swarms that at one time the guard of marines stationed at the gate was powerless to cope with the crowds and was compelled to close the gates until reinforcements could arrive. The crowd at the gates was particularly unruly throughout the afternoon, owing principally to the fact that it contained hundreds of persons unprovided with the necessary passes for visiting the yard. These endeavored to force their way in unobserved in the rush of visitors, and many succeeded, but serious collisions between the crowd and the marines were narrowly averted.

The visitors swarmed over the big warships and took posession of many of the vessels of the mosquito fleet. Hundreds were disappointed when they learned that the Iowa and Oregon had left the yard for Tompkinsville, there to make final preparations for their long trip around the Pacific. The Indiana is the only battleship now in the dry dock. She occupies the new dock. Although only specially favored visitors were allowed on board, her appearance high and dry on the keel blocks kept an enormous crowd about the dock throughout the afternoon.

It was said yesterday that the New York would be again docked when the Indiana is floated. The flagship was docked a very short time ago, but it developed after she was floated that several sea-valve connections had been left in a bad state of repair, necessitating redocking. The trouble was caused, it is said, by the bungling of one of the Assistant Engineers.

A USE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Prof. Denslow, Lecturing in Williamsburg, Suggests a Penal Colony.

Prof. Van Buren Denslow yesterday afternoon, in the Long Island Business College, Williamsburg, opened the Fall lecture season of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association. The subject of his lecture was "What Shall We Make of Our Island Empire?" The lecturer said that he saw in the Philippine Islands a chance for the more unsuccessful of our own people, and suggested colonizing the islands with those who have become criminals because of their inability to cope with the existing economic conditions.

"Go still further than that," he said, "give them a start in life, and they will become self-respecting and respected." Prof. Denslow declared that America would not derive any benefit in revenue from the Philippines, but on the other hand would have to expend money.

W. McKINLEY IN A RUNAWAY.

Man Who Bears the President's Name Escapes, but His Son Is Injured.

William McKinley, a clerk, residing at 53 Gardner Avenue, Jersey City, went driving on the Hudson County Boulevard yesterday. He was accompanied by his four-year-old son, also named William.

The horse ran away and both were thrown out. Mr. McKinley escaped unhurt, but the boy was badly cut about the head. He was attended by a physician and taken to his home. The horse was stopped by a mounted policeman, but not until the wagon had been wrecked.

Body Found at Staten Island.

The body of a man was found early yesterday morning on the beach at the foot of Christie's Lane, Rosebank, S. I., by Thomas De Demato of 121 St. Mary's Avenue, Clifton. The dead man had been about six feet tall and about thirty-eight years of age. He must have weighed over 200 pounds. He had black hair, and wore a blue flannel shirt, gray trousers, and black lace shoes. His pockets contained a clay pipe and a small knife. On the left hand of the body was tattooed the picture of a woman and a sailor standing together, and under this were the words, "You and Me." There was a star on the left wrist, and on the right forearm a cross. The man appeared to have been a sailor. The body was taken to the morgue.

Man Stabbed; Musician Held.

Robert Wemple and three companions went into the café of Stein's Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, at 2 A. M. yesterday, and, it is said, began to make fun of the musicians. As a result Wemple was seriously slashed on the leg with a knife, and Nichola Bendetto of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a member of the Banda Rossa, was arrested and held later in the Harlem Court. Wemple staggered to the house of Dr. G. A. Spaulding, at 248 Lenox Avenue, where he fell fainting. When his wound was dressed he was removed to his home, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

THE CHURCH AS ONE BODY

Dr. De Costa Insists on the Need of a Real Reformation.

FAILURE OF SECTARIANISM

The Proposal to Change the Name of the Episcopal Church at the General Convention.

Preaching yesterday morning, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley Place and Eleventh Street on "The Church as One Body," (Eph. iv., 4,) the rector, Dr. B. F. De Costa, declared that sectarianism had played its high game and lost. The innumerable bodies into which the Church was divided had failed utterly to accomplish the work of holding the people, two-thirds of whom stood apart from Christianity, hostile or indifferent.

"We should remember," continued the preacher, "that sectarianism has no concord with Christianity. St. Paul was not a sectarian. Christ prayed that His Disciples might be one. We must not hold Christianity responsible for the profoundly dangerous and immoral exhibition of professed Christians warring with one another. This does violence to all the teachings of Christ and His Apostles.

"At this point the Episcopalian rises up and says, 'Very true, and now make the Episcopal Church the Church of the land and have all the people rally around the Book of Common Prayer.' I wish they would, but they will not. To this end they propose to change the name of the Church at the General Convention, say, to 'the Catholic Church,' 'the American Church,' in substance, 'the Church of the People.' But before the name of the Church is changed to advantage the Church will have to do something.

"The Church boasts of her antiquity and early entrance into this land, but when we inquire what has been accomplished, we are somewhat surprised to find that out of seventy millions the Episcopalians have a membership of only 664,000. It has church property worth $82,835,419 and provides sittings for only 1,360,877, while the Baptists, with $82,328,123 of property, provide sittings for 11,568,000. What amount of popular instinct resides in the Episcopal Church, and how, with our present policy so largely that of the social club, can we expect to make ourselves the Church of America or the people's Church? It simply can never be.

"We must begin anew a movement, and, extending a hand to every Christian, substantially abolish the principle of disintegration and Pharisaic purism, seeking to combine all existing bodies in one grand, united, and invincible body worthy of the confidence and respect of the people in the land. This body must stand on the historic basis, and, while Protestant as regards every error, in itself catholic with respect to Divine truth.

"Some years ago the General Convention brought forward the Lambeth plan for Church unification, and why cannot the coming convention move in a similar direction again? If those in this land who 'profess and call themselves Christians' cannot stand together, in a short time they will not be able to stand at all. It is this or nothing. The last days of the present century will quickly close. The dial will soon show the fatal hour. Will Protestantism make ready to accept this time a real reformation, or will it go blindly on and in the next century find itself plunged into an abyss."

HALF A CENTURY OF WORK.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the "Little Church Around the Corner" Celebrated.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," was celebrated yesterday.

The incident which led to the bestowal upon it of the popular name of "The Little Church Around the Corner" is too well known to require recital. Many other interesting events are connected with its history. During the draft riots of the civil war the church doors were thrown open to the negroes, who, pursued by mobs, found refuge for days, guarded by the rector. Many famous actors and innumerable lesser lights of the stage have been buried from the church.

On the second Sunday in October, 1848, the founder of the church, the Rev. George Hendrick Houghton, preached the first sermon in a pastorate continued to act as its pastor until his death, which occurred in November last.

The celebration began at 10:30 o'clock, when the processional "I Heard the Sound of Voices" was sung. This was followed by the Te Deum, and the service closed with the benediction.

The 11 o'clock service was fully choral. The music was under the direction of Organist James P. Dod, and included organ, piano, violin, cornet, French horns, trombone, and timpani accompaniments.

Bishop Seymour of Springfield, Ill., a lifelong friend of the late Dr. Houghton, preached the sermon.

"The world," said the Bishop in the course of his remarks, "is inclined to be boastful. It even boasts that scientific discovery is going to clear up the mysteries of the heart and soul. They would thus even apply science to religion. But take a lifeless body to our learned men, and they will refuse to have aught to do with it. Take it to our Judges, and they will refuse it. Take it to the halls of Congress and to the halls of the philosophers and to the scrats of learning, and every one will bid you begone, but in this little church Jesus Christ our Lord has always been and is the Host, and His representative will bid you welcome.

"In this way we knew Dr. Houghton. He stood for everything that was simply good. He believed in the essential verities of the creed and he had sympathy for every cry and every plaint that came to him from the world's rough highways."

The present rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, a nephew of the founder, read a eulogistic letter from Bishop Potter, who regretted his compulsory absence from the celebration. Dr. Houghton then announced the plans of the Vestry to erect a tower on the church as a memorial to its founder. The tower will be 100 feet in height and contain a set of chimes. The body of the late Dr. Houghton will be interred in a crypt under the tower.

It was hoped that a tablet in memory of the late rector would be in place on the anniversary day, but it could not be completed in time.

At 2:30 o'clock was held an evensong for the children and schools of the parish. A choral evensong was held at 4 o'clock.

The church was filled to overflowing throughout the day, many actors and actresses being present.

Dr. Haskins's Long Pastorate.

Being unable to attend the celebration next Sunday in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, of the fifty-ninth anniversary of the rectorship of the Rev. S. M. Haskins, Bishop Henry C. Potter visited the church last night. His sermon was on "The Benefit of a Lengthy Pastorate." "The feeling which exists," said he, "between the congregation and Dr. Haskins proves that my theory is correct. A successful church and a happy family congregation reflect the trust the flock has in its temporal shepherd." Dr. Haskins, after his ordination fifty-nine years ago, went to Williamsburg, where he has been ever since. He is nearly ninety years old.

The Army and Navy Commission.

The name of the Army and Navy Christian Commission, which has maintained tents at the camps during the war, is to be changed to the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the army and navy work is to be made a department of it. W. B. Millar, the Secretary of the commission, is to become head of the new department. About the middle of this month Mr. Millar will sail for England with the purpose of studying Christian work and methods in the British Army. Since this work in the American Army and Navy is to become permanent, Commodore Philip and some of the officers of the army suggested the desirability of learning the English methods.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Summer is only flirting with you; Fall is in earnest. Are you ready to meet her?

A black overcoat becomes everybody wearing any kind of suit; but if you want dark gray, deep brown or olive green; rough cloths or smooth cloths; coats silk lined or serge lined; short "bobby" coats or long sedate ones—they're all here.

Have we overcoats of covert cloths? Twenty different styles to choose from, and baggy in the back as Fashion demands.

$14 to $30.

BOYS.

We can make boys of any age and any size, just as overcoat happy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FINE DAY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Drivers of Fast Horses Enjoyed the Afternoon's Sport.

The horsemen who take their Sunday constitutionals on the Speedway regularly seem at last to have come to the understanding that the new road regulations must be obeyed to the letter in order that they may enjoy their outings in safety. The road was quite lively yesterday, especially in the afternoon, and the extra mounted policemen detailed under Superintendent Quinn to look after the drivers and runaways, had their hands full. The weather conditions were delightful, and an outing on the magnificent speeding ground was a pleasure long to be remembered. It was not too warm for fast driving, so the men who find a brush with a neighboring driver the only thing in life had plenty of opportunities to gratify their fancies. Brushing throughout the length of the road was the order of the afternoon's sport.

No formal rules will be published, but probably it will be understood by those who care to patronize the Speedway that heavy vehicles will be excluded. If this discrimination against heavy vehicles is adhered to, drivers may feel quite safe on the road, for in nine cases out of ten it is a slow-moving, heavy vehicle that causes an accident. The light road wagons sometimes miss balance and there is a spill, and occasionally there is a collision between two of them, but in such cases the result is rarely serious, for there is not sufficient weight to either vehicle to cause a smash-up that will injure the occupants of either.

J. W. Cornish was one of the drivers who were out yesterday with fast ones. He held the lines over David B., whose record of 2:09¼ entitled him to "gangway" when he brushed up with the speeders, and the fast clip the horse maintained fully sustained his reputation as a flyer. Gen. Jacob Ballz drove at a merry clip behind a splendidly gaited black mare that showed considerable speed, and Arthur White, who ordinarily has more use for a thoroughbred or a hunter, surprised his friends by jogging along at a fair gait behind a big bay pacer. E. D. Slater managed to get his roadster, Kaiser Wilkes, to show a fresh pair of heels to many of the regulars, and William Durland urged along a slashing pair—a gray and a sorrel—that went as if they were after a road record.

The mounted policemen have proved of great service on the Speedway, and, but for their presence, seemingly in ten places at one time, the single file that is maintained on the side of the road for those who are not speeding could not be kept in such good order, and accidents would be of more frequent occurrence.

IN MOURNING FOR DR. HALL.

Pulpit and Platform of His Church Covered with Black Crape.

The body of the Rev. Dr. John Hall was placed in the small reception room of his house yesterday, where it lay all day. Only a very few of the family's most intimate acquaintances rang the cape-decked bell and entered, but the other church members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church simply paused for a second or two in front of the house and then went on to the church.

The platform and pulpit in the church were competely covered with black crape, but no other decorations of mourning could be seen. The Rev. Dr. T. Ralston Smith, the clerk of the State Synod, conducted the services, and preached the sermon. He announced that the funeral would take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and that the arrangements made would be published in the daily papers.

"I can hardly restrain myself from voicing the sorrow that fills all hearts to-day," said Dr. Smith before beginning his sermon, "but that sacred office is reserved for those whom you have appointed to speak. But it is impossible not to recognize the sorrow that overhangs us, and the tender grief that presses on all alike. We remember to-day the fame and power of this Christian preacher, and we rejoice in the midst of grief."

DRUGGISTS' LEAGUE STATEMENT.

Opposition to a Plan to Amend Its Ten-Hour Bill.

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours issued a statement yesterday declaring that it is opposed to a proposition to so amend its ten-hour bill as to give the Board of Pharmacy the power to execute its provisions instead of intrusting the Board of Health with it.

"Many druggists," they say, "know why we are opposed to the Board of Pharmacy. The public does not know the reasons for our opposition, because the public does not know the Board of Pharmacy as we do."

The statement then goes on to explain that, "as the members of the Board of Pharmacy are elected by the members of three societies, druggists who do not belong to one of these societies have no voice in the election, consequently those in the calling who have a voice in the election are favored by the board."

The subject of poisons is then taken up, and the league declares that the poison law is not enforced.

New Rabbi for a Brooklyn Temple.

The Rev. Leon M. Nelson was installed yesterday in the Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. The address of welcome was delivered by Abraham Abraham, and the installation ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of the Temple Emanu-El, Manhattan. An address was delivered by the Rev. A. H. Geismar, who was Mr. Nelson's predecessor in the Temple Israel. The new rabbi is a Virginian by birth, and is twenty-three years old. He is a graduate of the Hebrew Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, and was the valedictorian of his class.

A Call to a Divinity Student.

The Reformed Church of Mott Haven, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of the Rev. G. Edwin Talmage, has extended a call to J. Francis Dobbs of New Jersey. Mr. Dobbs has not yet been graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, where he is now studying. Mr. Dobbs was born in Liberty Corners, Somerset County, N. J., in 1870, and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1897.

Sale of Silks.

In Stripes, Plaids and Fancy Taffetas,

$1.00

per yard,
Value $1.35 & $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE DEATH OF PARENTINI.

Coroners' Office Officials Investigating It—Police Say a Fall—Son Says a Trolley Car.

The officials of the Coroners' office are making an investigation of the death of Bartholomew Parentini, fifty-seven years old, and for twenty-seven years foreman of a candy factory, who, the police of the Elizabeth Street Station say, was killed by jumping from the third floor of his residence, 118 Centre Street.

Parentini's relatives say he was struck by a trolley car and killed.

Parentini returned from the country Saturday evening to be treated for rheumatism. He retired early. Several times in the course of the evening he inquired for his son William, whom he had not as yet seen, and who had gone to the theatre. He asked his wife, Emily, the time at 10:55 P. M., and, getting up, said he was going in search of his son. Mrs. Parentini paid no attention to her husband's actions until William reached home. Then she asked the young man if he had seen his father. William had not. Mrs. Parentini went to a window fronting on Centre Street and looked up and down the street in search of her husband, but did not see him. Ten minutes later, looking out of the window again, she saw a crowd gathered around the prostrate form of a man at White and Centre Streets. She hurried down stairs and found that the unconscious man was her husband. She watched beside him twenty minutes until Policeman Diffley of the Elizabeth Street Station arrived and summoned an ambulance. The surgeon declared her husband dead.

While the physician was working over Parentini, his wife says, an Inspector of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company aproached the patrolman, and, after a whispered conversation, the policeman called for a patrol wagon and had the body taken to the police station. In their request for an autopsy, the Elizabeth Street police stated that Parentini had either jumped or fallen from the window of his home. A few hours later, Charles Bacigalupo, an undertaker, obtained an order from the Coroner to remove the body to Parentini's home. While preparing the body for burial, the undertaker, it is alleged, noticed that both legs were mashed above the knee and the right hand was crushed, as if the deceased had been run over by a car or wagon. Mud marks were also plainly to be seen above the knees of Paretini's trousers. The undertaker reported these facts at the Coroners' office.

Parentini's son Joseph, who is twenty-four years old, said last night that his father had undoubtedly met with foul play. It was utterly impossible, he said, for his father to have jumped or fallen from the window, inasmuch as the body had been found fully fifty feet away from the front of the house. Joseph's theory is that his father, who was somewhat crippled by rheumatism, was crossing the tracks of the trolley road, and, not being able to get out of the way of a car, was knocked down and killed. He believes the gripman and conductor, finding they had killed a man and fearing the consequences, carried the corpse to the sidewalk and left it there.

The police emphatically deny that there is any cause for suspicion in the case. They say that, after thorough investigation, they found no traces of foul play. The body of Parentini was found directly in front of his home, they assert. The skull of the dead man, they allege, was fractured.

Joseph Parentini says that in order to reach the window his father would have had to pass Mrs. Parentini, who was in bed, and that Parentini the elder could not have jumped from the roof, as it was fenced. The neighboring houses, he says, are ten feet higher.

WHAT MARRIAGE DID.

A Husband and a Wife Got Foolish Notions and Lost Money.

"It's wonderful what a difference marriage makes in a man," said a prominent physician of Brooklyn recently. "I have a colored coachman who has been in my employ for several years. About a year ago he married my wife's colored maid. They still lived with us and performed their various duties, and up to a short time ago everything went along as smoothly as usual.

"About two weeks ago, however, he came to me one day and announced that his wife's friends had told her that she was foolish to work any longer when she had a husband to support her, and therefore she intended to leave us and take rooms where they would live. At the same time he said that as he did not think he received wages enough he also intended to leave me. I told him he could do as he pleased and in a few days I engaged a man to take his place and my wife engaged another maid. They were both to leave on the last day of the month.

"In the mean time I figured up for the first time what the man and his wife received. The coachman received $25 a month and his wife $15. Then I have some regular patients and relatives who stop at my house and their tips amount to $20 per month. That is $60 in cash for the husband and wife monthly. In addition, I gave the coachman his liveries and all his clothes, and of course they both had their board and lodging free and received presents at Christmas. I didn't really know what it amounted to before.

"A few days ago I asked the coachman if he had another place, and he told me that he had only received one answer to his advertisement and that was for a place at $20 a month, but he didn't accept it. I then counted up for him what he and his wife had thrown away in quitting our service and he expressed great regret, but I could not take them back, because I had already engaged others in their places.

"Now if he had not married my wife's maid or if her friends had not given her foolish advice, they might still be living with us and saving money, as he put by several hundred dollars while he was in my employ."

A Woman Burned to Death.

Mrs. Barbara Henninger, eighty-one years old, a widow, who lived alone on Prospect Street, Maspeth, was found burned to death yesterday morning by two men. They saw smoke issuing from the house and forced an entrance. They found the woman lying upon the floor of the kitchen with her clothes almost entirely burned from her body. A broken lamp lay on the floor beside her. It is supposed she was going about the house with the lighted lamp and fell.

Shot While Playing Ball.

Joseph Antonazza, sixteen years old, of 181 Worth Street, Manhattan, and a party of boys about the same age, went to Garrisons, S. I., yesterday to play ball. During the progress of the game some one in a crowd of onlookers discharged a revolver. The bullet entered Antonazza's left side. The boy was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where the bullet was extracted. The wound is not considered dangerous.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BIRCH REIGNS.

With its delicate tones of amber, its exquisite markings, made up into a multitude of beautiful forms, it is the correct furniture for semi-lighted rooms.

Dressing tables, some without ornament, save the highly-polished surface of the wood; others, with graceful curves and carvings of torches, flowers, or fluttering ribbons, suggest a useful and artistic wedding gift.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

RAILROAD OFFICIAL IN JAIL.

Benjamin F. Lehart of the N. Y. and S. I. Electric Co. Arrested.

Benjamin F. Lehart, for some time acting as Superintendent of the railroad division of the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, is in the Richmond County Jail, at Port Richmond, having been arrested by the Sheriff. He was taken into custody Saturday upon an order of arrest issued by County Judge Stephen D. Stephen. The order was issued upon application of the electric company, to procure the recovery of $200 "or more," money of the corporation alleged to have been converted by Mr. Lehart to other uses than those of the company. The arrest was made quietly at the office of the company, at St. George.

Mr. Lehart had been in the employ of the company for some time as paymaster and in other positions. His home is at New Rochelle, where he has a wife and four children.

No one in authority at the office of the electric company last night would discuss the arrest. Sheriff Acker was equally reticent, except to admit he had the man in jail. He said he had no other information than was contained in the formal order of arrest. The order is returnable to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man From Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening. "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Sat.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX. Commencing next Monday Evening. JOSEPH JEFFERSON Comedy Company IN THE RIVALS. Seats now on sale. Mr. Ward.

CASINO! LAST 9 NGTS. Last Mat. NXT. SAT. Yankee Doodle Dandy! Engagement Extraordinary! Begin'g Nxt. Mon. Ev. ROYAL Italian OPERA CO. SEAT SALE OPENS TMRRW, 9 A. M. La Boheme—Mon. & Wed. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. Cavalleria Rusticana & I Pagliacci—Tues Il Trovatore—Friday. 150 Carmen—Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. People. Change Operas Wkly. Augmd. Orch of 40

AMERICAN THEATRE 42d ST. & 8th AVE. TO-NIGHT SOUVENIRS. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. PATIENCE Evgs. 8:15., 25c., $1. Mats. 2:15, 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c. Grand Opera Season Oct. 10. AIDA, (in English.)

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M. THE GREAT HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. ROBERT FISCHER & CO., in "Naval Complications." Chas. R. Sweet, Al. H. Wilson. Biograph, &c.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evgs. at 7:45. Sat. Mat., 2. MR RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. Novelty's Crowning Diadem Jennie Yeamans. Vivid Pictures.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 67th Annual Exhib'n ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av. Grand Exhibition of Prize Photographs. Grand Display of Fruits and Flowers. Music Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl SPORTING LIFE. A Hit—N. Y. Herald. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev., 8:15

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. nr B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat FRANCIS WILSON and Company THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

COLUMBUS. WEBER & FIELDS POUSSE CAFE

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Latest Paris and London Success. Hotel Topsy Turvy.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. WED. & SAT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Bros. BYRNE "Going to the Races."

HARLEM Opera House at 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2. KELCEY-SHANNON CO. The Moth & the Flame.

The Food Show Madison Square Garden. Opens 8 o'Clock To-night. A Souvenir Spoon to Every Lady Who Buys a Ticket Admission, 25 Cents.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU. Regular season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks, (51 nights and 17 matinées.) New subscribers have been allotted seats and will please call at the box office to approve the selection prior to Oct. 8.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE, THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. Miss Harned as Ursula. AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

WALLACK'S. THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. EVGS. 8:15. MAT. SAT. "Both star and opera scored a success."—The Herald. THE FORTUNE TELLER.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 LAST WEEK IN DE WOLF HOPPER THE CHARLATAN Next Week—Viola Allen in "The Christian." ***SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

BIJOU. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAUGHTER INCESSANT. SAM BERNARD. The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 50TH PERF. OCT. 19—SOUVENIRS. Hoyt's ROARING SUCCESS, A Day and a Night.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. NEW WAR GROUPS. Hear the Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. TURNS AWAY MONEY. The Turtle.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Adm., 50c. 3D BIG WEEK—IN GOTHAM. FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

14th St. Theatre, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ONE WEEK of Old-Time Minstrelsy. Haverly's American-European Minstrels. Next Week—"The Sign of the Cross."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Matinee Every Day,

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 1.....	2,266,939
Same week last year.....	2,379,982
Stocks to date this year.....	78,810,156
Corresponding date last year.	57,713,006
Bonds for the week.....	$11,341,200
Same week last year.....	10,268,500
Bonds to date this year.....	618,963,070
Corresponding date last year.	412,160,448

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@6; at three months, 3½@4; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@4¼ per cent.

NINE MONTHS OF 1898.

Fluctuations of Wall Street Prices During the Three Quarters of the Year.

The third business quarter of 1898 ended on Saturday. Nine months of a truly wonderful year passed with that day. During those months great progress has marked the course of American business affairs—progress that has been all the more remarkable because of the war with Spain and the other disturbances against which American commerce has had to contend. But both in Wall Street and throughout the American business world there has been expansion and betterment—a steady tendency toward greater commercial activity, appreciation of values, and generally increased wealth.

Beyond all doubt, and as was altogether natural, the Spanish war hurt the business of the country. But its damage was confined to staying progress; generally speaking, there was no retrogression. The recovery from years of depression was halted for the while. But, the war over—and even before it was over—the onward march was resumed, and now, as the year 1898 draws to its end, American business is going forward again, promising even better and more speedy results than before. Business men in all parts of the country unite in the belief that from the war advertisement will come great benefits.

The Nine Months in Wall Street.

During the nine months just ended Wall Street has had much activity and has seen higher prices than for half a dozen years. The buoyancy of the Summer of 1897 has been surpassed; greater things have been accomplished than in that wonderful boom. Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated 78,588,037 shares, against 56,984,062 in the same period of 1897. In bonds of all classes the dealings have amounted to $619,122,870, against $325,400,868 in the first nine months of last year. And in considering these figures it should be kept in mind that the totals of 1897 were looked upon as enormous, breaking records for several years.

The market has had wide fluctuations and many distinct movements. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 15 (Maine disaster day) the tendency was upward. From the date of the tragedy in Havana Harbor until the beginning of the war late in April stocks went downward and dragged along the bottom for many weary days. Then came the great buoyancy that lasted until September, and that carried stocks to higher prices than the younger men of Wall Street ever knew. During the last month of the nine there have been reactions, many of them sharp and serious. Prices have dropped back all around, and, generally speaking, the end of the year's third quarter finds them well down to where they were at the beginning of July.

The Range of Prices.

The following table shows fluctuations during the nine months, giving opening prices Jan. 3, the highest and lowest since touched, and the closing price on Sept. 30—a complete summary of the range in prices of eighty of the most active stocks:

	Open Jan. 3.	High- est.	Low- est.	Last Sep. 30
American Cotton Oil.	22½	39¾	15½	35¼
Amer. Cotton Oil pf..	75½	90⅝	66	85
Am. Spirits Mfg.....	8¼	15⅝	6½	11½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	20	41¾	16	33½
Am. Sug. Ref. Co....	140⅝	146⅞	107½	117⅞
Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	114¾	116	103	107½
American Tobacco...	88¾	153¾	83¾	125½
Atch., Top. & S. F...	13	14½	10¼	12⅝
Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	30⅝	57⅛	22⅝	32
Baltimore & Ohio...	14½	*45½	12⅝	*41½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr..	57¼	69⅝	35	62⅝
Brooklyn Un. Gas,..	119	128⅝	106	125⅛
Canada Southern....	51½	57⅝	44⅛	53
Canadian Pacific.....	84	90½	72	87
Ches. & Ohio.....	22½	26	17¼	22
Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	99⅝	120	85⅞	113⅝
Chi. Great Western..	15⅛	18	9½	14½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	31½	38½	23	30
Chi., M. & St. Paul..	94½	115	83¼	..
Chi. & Northw.....	121¼	136⅞	113¼	129
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	89¾	108⅜	80	100¼
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	22½	37½	22½	33½
C., C., C. & St. L....	34⅜	47½	25	40
Clev., L. & Wheel...	15¼	19¼	11¼	16⅞
Consolidated Gas....	178	265½	167	175½
Del. & Hudson.....	112	114½	103	103½
Del., Lack. & West..	155	159	144¼	151
Denver & R. G. pf..	46	58⅜	40	54½
Erie	14½	16¼	11	13½
Erie 1st pf.....	37¾	43⅝	29¼	35
Gen. Electric, old....	34⅝	50½	29¼	48¾
Hawaiian Sugar.....	28¼	36¼	15¾	28
Illinois Central.....	103½	115	96	110¼
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	20¼	24¼	15	15⅝
Laclede Gas.....	44	54⅜	37½	48¼
Lake Erie & W. pf.	70½	83	66	73⅜
Lake Shore.....	170¾	198	170¾	192½
Louis. & Nash.....	56½	60½	44	54⅜
Manhattan Con.....	111⅜	120¼	91	93¾
Met. Street Ry.....	130	171½	125¼	157¼
Michigan Central ...	100	147⅞	99½	107½
Missouri, K. & T. pf.	36¼	41	28¾	32
Missouri Pacific	34	38⅞	22	32¼
National Lead Co...	37⅜	39⅝	26¼	33¼
New Jersey Central.	96	98½	86½	91¼
New York Central..	106	120½	105	115¼
Norfolk & West. pf.	47	56¼	42½	51
Northern Pacific ...	21½	42½	19	41
Northern Pacific pf..	59½	79⅞	56¾	76
Ontario & Western..	15⅜	18⅞	13⅜	15⅜
Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	68	77½	65½	75
Pacific Mail	29¾	35⅝	21	32½
Pennsylvania R. R..	115	120⅝	110⅜	117
People's Gas, Chi...	96¾	108	86½	101⅞
P., C., C. & St. L....	39¼	47½	38⅞	43½
Pullman P. Car Co..	173	216	165	180⅞
Reading	22¼	23⅝	15½	18
Reading 1st pf.....	51	54⅛	36	43½
Reading 2d pf.....	27⅝	29	18⅞	21¼
Rio Grande West...	24	32	24	29¼
Rio Grande W. pf..	60	69¼	50¼	69
St. Joseph & G. I...	8	8¾	5½	7¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	50	63	45	55½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	19	23¼	13¼	18
St. Louis & San F....	7¼	9	6	7¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56½	68¼	52½	63
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26¼	34⅞	22½	28⅝
St. Paul & Omaha..	77½	87	65	79⅝
Southern Pacific	20½	25¼	12	23¼
Southern Railway ..	9½	10	7	8¾
Southern Rail'y pf...	31½	36⅞	23⅝	33¾
Tennessee Coal & I.	26¼	34½	17	27
Texas Pacific	11	16¾	8⅞	13⅛
Union Pacific	21¼	34½	16⅛	32⅞
Union Pacific pf....	62¼	67⅝	45⅞	64⅞
U. S. Leather pf....	63½	74¼	53¾	64¼
U. S. Rubber.....	16½	48¼	14¼	36⅞
U. S. Rubber pf.....	64	100¼	60	99
Wabash pf.....	18	24¼	14¼	20⅝
Western Union Tel..	91⅜	95⅞	82¼	90½

*$20 assessment paid.

The First Quarter.

During the first quarter of the year there was much activity in Wall Street, and prices fluctuated widely. When the year began the Cuban question was not yet influential as a factor in speculation, and general conditions all favored stock market advances. The outlook in every quarter was highly encouraging, rate cutting among the Western railroads being about the only adverse factor in sight. From Jan. 1 up to the middle of February the market advanced, although growing apprehensions of Cuban trouble operated against any great buoyancy in prices. These fears were strengthened when the battleship Maine was sent to Havana on Jan. 24. But such developments as the Lake Shore deal, Rock Island's refunding announcement, and the killing of the Teller free-silver resolution outweighed the Cuban matter in security market importance.

On Feb. 16, however, came the news of the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor, and thereupon began a decline in stock market values that lasted almost until the opening of the war. The Street had several panic days—March 7, 12, and 26, the latter being the day on which lowest prices for most stocks were reached. From that time on until war became an established state, the market was irregular and sluggish and generally weak.

The War's Beginning.

It was just after the beginning of the second quarter of the year—on April 11—that President McKinley sent his war message to Congress, and two days later, on the 13th, the House of Representatives declared for Cuban intervention. Wall Street waited for a settlement of its doubt—and meanwhile strong interests were accumulating the stocks on which great profits were afterward realized. The Senate's acquiescence to the war measure was given April 19; President McKinley's ultimatum was sent to Spain on the 20th; the Sagasta Government handed Minister Woodford his passports on the 21st and the Havana blockade was begun on the 22d; Dewey starting for the Philippines on the same day.

Thus was the war begun, and with its beginning stock market quotations slumped sharply. But almost immediately the upturn came. London was a heavy seller in this market; money rates were high; the professional contingent on the floor of the Stock Exchange was aggressively bearish; everywhere there was apprehension that the war was to mean dire things to American business and American securities—everywhere but in the minds of thoughtful, observant men of strength and influence in the financial world. They believed in an early victory for the American arms, and it was their buying of securities in anticipation of this that brought about the advance.

Effect of the Manila Victory.

Admiral Dewey carried out these hopes. On May 2 Wall Street received the news of his splendid victory at Manila, and from that time on there was greater buoyancy and activity in the stock market. Peace rumors were in circulation and influential about this time; but after the Cervera fleet had reached this side of the Atlantic and while Sampson and Schley were chasing around after it the stock market hesitated, and the bear contingent were at odd times successful in bringing about temporary declines. When, however, toward the end of May, Cervera and his ships were bottled up in Santiago Harbor there was again buoyancy that carried prices up to new high levels. Rock Island's 10 per cent. stock dividend and the advance to 5 per cent. in its regular yearly dividend rate was a further bullish influence.

Wheat's weakness was a bear influence about this time, and much was made of it by the bear element. But nothing was accomplished by bearishness. Even the passage by the Senate of a resolution to coin Treasury silver seigniorage at the rate of $4,500,000 per month failed of lasting effect.

Young Mr. Leiter's wheat speculation collapsed early in June and this helped Wall Street bears considerably, bringing about heavy selling of securities by Western financial interests. But when it became evident that there was to be no money panic in the West the wheat smash lost all importance as a Wall Street factor. During the latter half of June the stock market was irregular and dull. The passage of the War Revenue bill with its taxes upon sales of securities led to apprehension that all speculative activity would be killed—an apprehension that was afterward well proved to be foolish.

Effect of War on Prices.

Price fluctuations as influenced by war apprehensions, the actual beginning of hostilities, and the early stages of the contest are shown in the following table, giving the prices of a score of conspicuous stocks on Maine disaster day, at their low point in March, again at the lowest on April 21, when war was actually begun, and at the end of June:

	Feb. 15.	Low. March.	Apr. 21.	Low. Last. June 30.
Atchison pf.	31⅝	22⅝	23½	33⅜
Brooklyn Rp. Trans.	41¼	35	35¼	54½
Burlington	102½	85⅞	88	105
Consolidated Gas....	193⅜	167	171½	188½
Louis. & Nashville..	60	45	44	51⅝
Manhattan	117¼	91	91⅞	104⅜
Mo., Kan. & T. pf..	38¾	28¾	30	33½
Missouri Pacific	31¼	22	23	35
N. J. Central.....	96⅞	86½	88¾	94
N. Y. Central.....	118⅜	105	106¼	115⅝
Nor. Pacific pf.....	66⅞	56⅜	57½	69½
Northwestern	128¾	113¼	115	125⅜
Omaha	77⅞	65	68	77
People's Gas	96¾	86½	88⅛	98¾
Reading 1st pf.....	51¼	36	37¼	45¾
Rock Island	91⅝	80	82	97
St. Paul	95⅞	85½	83¼	98⅜
Southern pf.	32⅞	23⅜	24⅞	29¼
Sugar	138⅞	107½	113¾	132½
Tobacco	92	91½	97	119
Western Union.....	92⅞	82¼	84⅜	93

The Quarter Just Ended.

The third quarter of the year began with every underlying condition favorable to a continued advance in security market prices. Money was easy and cheap, the prevailing call rate being 1½ per cent. July disbursements were heavy. The bond market was active and strong. So far as could be judged, the subscriptions to the Government war loan were to prove most remarkable. But the war was still on, and Wall Street awaited developments.

When on July 5 the Street resumed business after a protracted Independence Day holiday, it had the knowledge of the sinking of the Cervera squadron and of the victory of San Juan Hill to work on. There had been discounting of this, and large amounts of American stocks had been bought in London, while the New York market was closed because of the Fourth of July. Consequently, after the enthusiasm over the American victories had first brought about stock market buoyancy there were heavy realizing sales which kept the market under pressure for several days. The bear party was aggressive, and it made much of the talk of probable German intervention in the Philippines. But the upward movement was soon resumed and strength developed as confidence increased and as the buying disposition broadened. Strong financial interests became conspicuous as steady buyers of all standard shares, and the industrials were prominent as favorites with strong speculative factors. In fact, the only group of stocks that did not join in the general advance was the anthracite coalers, these shares hesitating and actually losing ground, while the rest of the list grew in strength.

Gradually there developed confidence in the early fall of Santiago, and the whole professional contingent switched over to the bull side of the market, being especially active in the industrials. At the close of the second week of July the report of the immense oversubscription to the new bond issue furnished another bullish influence.

The Fall of Santiago.

On July 14 came the news of the surrender of Santiago City. The stock market responded with a general advance. Following that came a natural reaction, with the traders figuring as aggressive sellers; using yellow fever and German intervention as bear arguments. The short interest extended during the three or four reactionary days, but then came firmness and continued buying by the stronger interests in anticipation of early peace. Negotiations looking to a settlement of Northwestern rate wars also gave reason for confidence, this affecting especially the Pacific group of stocks. Of these shares Hill-Morgan interests were heavy buyers and they became features of the market.

The End of the War.

The French Ambassador, acting for the Spanish Government, asked President McKinley for terms of peace on July 26. On that day the stock market was notably buoyant, with the strongest of American financial interests conspicuous as buyers. Then came a period of reaction, in which the market lapsed into dullness, while there went on further accumulation of stocks.

During the first part of August the market enjoyed its greatest buoyancy and activity. On the 2d of the month the Government's peace terms were submitted to Spain; two days later the Santiago army was ordered home to Montauk; Spain's acceptance of the peace proposals reached Washington on the 10th; and the peace protocol was signed by Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon on the 12th.

Throughout this time stocks were booming and Wall Street enthusiasm ran high. With stocks, bonds were also notably active. Aug. 4 was a record-breaking day in the bond market, transactions being in $7,884,100 bonds. The Pacifics, Grangers, and industrials were all notably buoyant, Manhattan being the one weak feature of the list.

Tight Money Apprehensions.

About this time, however, bear aggressiveness based upon the firmer tone of the money market began to hurt sentiment. The banks' surplus reserves had been running down for some weeks because of the heavy payments to the Government on account of the bond issue and withdrawals of currency by the Western banks. Aug. 11 call rates advanced to 5 per cent., a higher figure than had prevailed for months, and the bear party, then of large proportions because of the previous rapid advance, was properly encouraged.

But the market resisted all bearish efforts for some time. Despite constant selling by professional operators and their followers, stocks went on up. Aug. 17 was the most active day in the movement, stock transactions then aggregating 885,000 shares. It was on that day that Burlington's Directors made their stock a 6 per cent. dividend payer, and this led to expectations of an increase in the St. Paul rate.

The buoyancy continued with intermittent weak days for some time longer. Manhattan was still conspicuous as the one weak feature. Transactions in stocks were running from 450,000 to 650,000 shares a day. Confident that higher money rates must sooner or later break the market, the bear contingent kept up its selling with remarkable persistence. Steady decreases in surplus reserves as reported by the weekly bank statements furnished grounds for "tight money" talk. But in the Grangers and more especially in the Northern Pacifics and the

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Oct. 1. Bid.	Closing Sat., Oct. 1. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 1, 2,266,939.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Oct. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Oct. 1, 1898.
•187½ February 10.	•97¼ April 29.	112	117	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	114	115	114	115	157	74
38 August 16.	24 July 8.	29½	29¾	— 2½	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	32¼	32¼	29½	29½	...	3,845
87⅝ August 16.	76¼ May 9.	78¾	79¼	— 2¾	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	July 5, '98.	1¾	83⅜	83⅜	78½	79	...	1,330
43⅛ July 9.	25¼ September 14.	28	29¾	— ¼	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000	.....	..	29⅞	30	29	29½	...	1,175
92½ July 9.	77⅛ August 27.	88	88¾	— ⅛	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98	1¾	86	88½	86	88¼	...	1,056
39¾ August 26.	15⅞ March 25.	34⅝	35	— 4⅜	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	.....	..	38½	38½	34½	34½	22½	20,835
90⅜ August 22.	66 March 14.	83½	85	— 3	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	85¼	86	84	84	74⅞	1,442
140 July 20.	117⅛ January 3.	130	135	..	**American Express**	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$3	131	131	131	131	117⅜	8
15¾ July 9.	6¾ January 20.	11⅞	12	— 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,807,520	.....	..	12⅞	13	11½	11⅞	12⅝	4,600
41⅜ August 25.	16 March 26.	32½	35	— 4½	**American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred**	6,954,880	.....	..	37	37	32½	32½	30⅝	2,597
146¾ August 26.	107½ March 26.	116¾	116⅞	— 3½	American Sugar Refining Company	38,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	3	120	123	116⅞	116¾	148	331,751
116 January 6.	103 March 25.	107	108	— 2½	**American Sugar Refining Co. preferred**	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	109¾	110	107	107½	116	3,370
•98 September 16.	•88 March 29.	96	98	..	**American Telegraph & Cable Company**	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1½	96	97¾	96	97¾	90	250
153¾ September 19.	83¾ January 4.	118	118¼	—29¾	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	147⅝	147⅝	115½	118	89½	601,504
135 August 26.	•112 January 26.	125	129	— 4½	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	126	126	126	126	112	446
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	35	35½	..	**Ann Arbor preferred**	4,000,000	.....	..	35¼	35¼	35	35	34	230
14½ August 10.	10¾ April 20.	12⅛	12½	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12¼	15¼	4,222
37⅜ August 22.	22⅞ March 12.	31⅞	32	— 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	.....	..	34⅜	34⅜	31⅜	31⅜	33	70,078
45¼ September 19.	30½ September 14.	41	41½	— 2¾	**Baltimore & Ohio**, second instalment pd.	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	44	44	40¾	41¼	...	6,675
72⅛ September 16.	69½ September 28.	68½	69½	— 1¾	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	70	70	69½	69½	...	2,810
7⅞ February 3.	•5 August 30.	6	7	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	.....	.....	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	8½	100
5⅛ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	3	3¼	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	8½	3,240
28 August 22.	24¼ September 28.	...	...	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all instalments paid	13,283,600	.....	..	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	...	100
69¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	62⅛	62¼	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	61½	63⅝	58⅞	62⅛	33⅞	93,920
128⅜ August 12.	106 March 26.	...	...	— 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	125½	125½	124	124	126¼	420
14 June 6.	8½ September 24.	8	9	..	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	...	200
57⅝ February 5.	44½ March 12.	52½	53	— ½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53	53⅞	52½	53	57½	3,835
26⅝ September 23.	11 April 23.	24	24½	— 1	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	25	25⅜	24½	24½	17	3,135
28 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	21⅞	22	— ⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	24⅞	7,483
166¾ February 11.	•150 March 14.	152	...	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	158	158	158	158	...	200
120 August 18.	85⅞ March 26.	113⅜	113½	— 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	115	115⅝	113	113⅝	98	73,228
66 June 1.	•48 April 21.	52⅜	53½	— ⅛	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	53	53½	52	53¼	...	1,120
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	105	106	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	100½	25
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	14½	14¾	— 1⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,214,645	.....	..	15½	16	14	14¼	17⅜	35,665
42⅜ August 22.	28 March 15.	40¼	41	— ⅞	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000	.....	..	41¼	41⅝	40¾	40¾	40	570
11 July 27.	•6¾ April 4.	8¼	9	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	11	62
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	30	32	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	30	30	30	30	33	196
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	105⅞	106	— 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	107⅞	107⅞	105¾	106	97¼	70,100
159 August 18.	140 April 25.	153½	154½	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	154	154¼	154	154¼	140¾	1,099
136⅞ August 23.	113¼ March 12.	129¼	129⅝	— 2¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	131	131	129	129¾	127	5,350
•177 September 14.	163 January 3.	175¼	...	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,398,600	July 6, '98.	1¾	175½	177	175½	177	...	44
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	99¼	100	— 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	102	102	99½	100	91	43,080
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8⅞	9	— ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾	...	1,264
37½ August 29.	22½ January 3.	32½	33¼	— 3½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	35¾	35¾	33	33	...	1,100
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	39½	40	— 1⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	40½	40½	39½	39½	38	3,180
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	16⅞	17	— ¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	17½	18¼	15¼	17⅜	...	16,827
53⅛ September 8.	•40 August 15.	49⅜	49½	— 3¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	52½	52⅜	47¾	49⅜	...	15,232
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	20	20½	— ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	24¾	160
8 September 6.	•5 June 6.	6½	8	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	6	6	6	6	...	100
•18½ June 4.	14 June 23.	16½	17½	— 1	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	.....	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	...	327
7 August 22.	4½ July 5.	4	5½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	...	150
8¾ February 10.	4¾ July 30.	5	5½	— ⅞	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	5¼	5½	5	5	7½	710
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	170	170½	—11½	Consolidated Gas	37,739,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	180	181	169	170	214½	9,985
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	46¼	46¾	— 1⅜	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	48	48	46½	46½	35	1,315
92⅜ August 31.	•81 March 25.	89½	91	+ ⅞	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	88½	415
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	106⅛	108¼	— 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	106½	106½	106	106½	116¾	716
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	149	151	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '98.	1¾	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	158	12
15½ September 7.	10 April 26.	13	...	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	13½	13½	13½	13½	12⅞	100
58⅜ September 6.	40 April 21.	54⅛	54¼	— 1⅛	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	55¼	55¼	53⅞	53⅞	47⅞	2,795
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	14½	16	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	16	16	16	16	...	125
•135¼ July 7.	•115 April 22.	131½	134	..	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	131	131	131	131	127	5
16¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	17	1,392
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	34⅞	35	— 1⅜	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	35½	35½	34½	34⅝	42½	1,213
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17	18	— ½	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	18⅛	18⅞	18	18⅛	21⅜	500
34 September 26.	•20 February 17.	30	32	— 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	33½	34	31½	31½	27	2,186
70 September 24.	•37 April 13.	60	63	— 2½	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	67½	67¼	67½	67½	...	201
84¾ September 22.	76 September 15.	79	80	— 3⅜	**General Electric new**	18,276,000	.....	..	82⅝	82⅝	79	79½	...	6,678
50½ September 22.	29¼ March 12.	48	48½	— 1	General Electric old	.....	.....	..	49	49¼	47	48¼	37¼	5,742
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	...	...	— 1¼	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	‡Aug. 1, '98.	1½	135	135½	133¾	133¾	139	3,195
•32½ February 24.	•30 January 7.	30	40	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	30	30	30	30	...	10
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	30	32½	+ 4	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	.....	..	27⅝	32	25	32	...	1,435
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	110½	111	— 1⅛	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	111⅝	111¾	110½	110⅝	103½	5,166
75¼ September 6.	44½ April 21.	...	...	— 5	Illinois Steel Company	.....	July, '96.	1½	67½	68	65	65	48½	1,823
67 September 30.	67 September 30.	65	68	..	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts	18,650,600	.....	..	67	67	67	67	...	200
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	51½	52	— 2¼	International Paper Company	13,040,400	.....	..	52⅞	53¾	51¼	51¼	...	4,563
93 August 22.	85 September 27.	85½	86½	— 2	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	87	87	85	86	...	4,255
10½ August 22.	7¼ March 18.	9	9½	— ¼	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9	9	9¾	200
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	33	34	— ¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '93.	1	33	33¼	33	33¼	35¼	320
24¼ February 10.	15 April 16.	16¾	17¼	— ⅞	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	19	19	18½	18½	25¾	645
18½ June 14.	15 May 12.	13	15	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c.	15	15	15	15	...	319
54⅜ August 9.	37½ March 25.	47¾	...	— 2	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	49⅞	49⅞	47¾	47¾	45½	1,960
23½ August 22.	12½ March 14.	15¾	17	— 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	16	16	16	16	20	210
83 August 19.	66 March 14.	72	74	— 2	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	74½	74½	73	73	77	1,612
59¼ August 10.	40 January 20.	46	55	— 6	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	48	48	48	48	...	100
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	54⅜	54⅝	— 2	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	56	56	54	54½	60	17,504
120¼ January 14.	90¼ October 1.	91	91½	— 6½	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000 000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	97⅛	97⅛	90¾	91	102¾	81,290
171½ January 14.	125¾ March 26.	157	157⅝	+ 2¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	155	159¾	154	157¼	...	25,094
30⅞ February 15.	20 March 11.	26	27	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	26½	27¼	26	27	25	900
91 June 27.	•80 April 11.	88½	90	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	89	89	89	89	85½	100
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	58	59	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	58	58	58	58	59	132
90⅜ September 1.	57 January 20.	90	92	— 5	Minnesota Iron	.....	July 15, '98.	1½	94	94	90	90	68	5,752
95¾ September 23.	90 September 30.	...	...	— 5	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts	16,500,000	.....	..	93¾	93¾	90	90	...	2,159
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	10¾	11¼	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11¼	11¼	11	11	15¾	671
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	31½	32¼	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	33	33	32	32	39	2,770
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	31⅜	31½	— 2½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	33¾	33¾	31½	31½	33¼	8,130
32½ February 4.	24¾ April 19.	27	28½	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28	28	28	28	27	160
39⅝ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	32½	33	— 2	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	34	34	32	32	37⅞	3,957
•115 August 24.	99 April 12.	109¾	110	— 1⅞	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	111	111	110¼	110⅝	103½	282
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	2⅞	3	— ⅜	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	3¾	3¾	2⅝	3	16½	3,239
36 August 15.	30⅝ August 1.	32	32¼	— ¾	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	.....	..	33½	33½	32¼	32¼	...	2,940
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	91	91½	— 2	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	92¾	92¾	90½	91	97¼	1,460
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	96	99	— 6	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	103	103	97¾	98	...	3,980
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	115⅝	115⅞	— ⅜	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	115⅞	116	115½	115⅝	110¼	4,233
105⅞ August 22.	•178¼ January 7.	190	192	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,757,500	Sept. 30, '98.	2	192	192½	191¼	192¼	183	168
15⅝ January 31.	•11⅜ April 20.	42	14	— ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	15	100
125 September 8.	•120 April 20.	...	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	124	124	124	124	120	110
17 February 7.	11½ April 21.	13¼	15¼	..	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	14½	335
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	50¼	50⅝	— ¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	51⅛	51½	50¾	50¾	42	2,833
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6⅜	6½	— ¼	North American	39,733,000	.....	..	6⅝	6½	6¼	6¼	5	2,136
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	41¼	41⅜	..	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	41¼	42¼	39½	41¼	20⅞	136,145
79⅞ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	76	76¼	— 1	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	76¾	76⅞	75¼	76	55⅛	33,168
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15¼	15½	— ⅝	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982	.....	..	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	18⅜	1,830
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	...	...	+ 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	57	57	57	57	36	230
77½ August 31.	65½ March 29.	...	...	— 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	75	75	75	75	...	100
37¾ August 27.	19⅝ January 3.	25	30	..	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	28	29	28	29	20⅞	15
48½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	...	...	— 2¾	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	.....	..	46	46	45	45½	...	885
91 June 28.	•82½ September 19.	...	...	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	84	84	84	84	...	240
57 September 17.	57 July 20.	...	...	— 3½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	July 20, '98.	1	60	60	60	60	...	210
35¾ August 22.	21 April 21.	32	32¼	— 1¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	33	33	32¼	32¼	35½	2,105
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	116	117	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	116½	117⅛	116	117	115⅜	1,713
108 August 31.	86½ March 26.	101¾	102	— 1¾	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	103¼	103½	101	101⅞	101	78,821
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1⅛	1½	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	2¼	100
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	42	43	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	41½	43⅝	41½	43¼	29	7,150
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	63	66	— 3	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	66	66½	63	63	68⅞	900
•175 September 8.	•168 February 25.	170	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	July 5, '98.	1¾	170	170	170	170	...	50
•10 September 6.	5¾ June 11.	7½	8	— ⅜	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	10	200
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	190½	192	+ 2½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	188¾	191	187¾	190¼	176	3,006
2¼ January 27.	⅞ January 7.	1⅝	2	— ⅝	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	...	200
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	5¾	8	..	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	6	6	6	6	...	400
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 26.	17½	18	— 1	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	18⅛	18⅛	17½	17½	26⅜	5,312
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	43	43½	— ¾	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	44	44½	43½	43½	54⅝	4,017
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	20	21	— 1½	Reading second preferred	42,900,000	.....	..	21½	21½	20¼	20½	33	2,647
32 August 23.	•21¼ January 11.	...	...	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	§Sept. 30, '98.	2	28	28	28	28	23	25
125½ September 28.	•116¾ March 26.	125	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	125½	125½	125½	125½	121½	150
23¾ June 11.	13½ April 25.	17¼	20	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	17	17	17	17	16½	2
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7¼	7½	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	20,043,980	.....	..	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾	523
68¼ August 22.	52½ March 12.	63	64	— 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	65	65	62¼	63	51⅞	1,164
34⅞ August 24.	22½ February 24.	29¾	30¼	— 2⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	31½	31½	29½	29⅝	19½	2,302
6¾ August 10.	3⅜ January 24.	4⅝	5	— ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼	5⅝	900
14⅜ August 18.	7⅜ March 12.	11⅛	12	— ¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11½	11½	11	11¼	11	828
171 August 26.	•121½ January 6.	...	...	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	165	165	165	165	122¼	303
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	77½	79	— 2½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	81⅛	81¼	77½	77½	82½	1,157
160 September 15.	•148 January 5.	...	...	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	159⅞	160	159⅞	160	145½	202
25¼ September 23.	12 April 13.	23	24	— 1	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	.....	..	24¼	24¼	23	23½	19⅝	1,950
■0 August 23.	7 April 21.	8½	8⅝	..	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8½	8¾	8⅜	8¾	11	1,800
36⅞ August 27.	23⅝ March 26.	33¼	33½	— ¼	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	9,425
10⅛ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	7⅜	7¾	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	7¼	7¾	7	7	6¼	970
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	27¼	27½	— 2¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	28¼	28¼	26⅞	26⅞	31½	5,135
16⅜ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	12¾	13	— ⅞	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	13¾	13¾	13	13	12½	2,870
194½ February 16.	155 April 21.	165	170	— 6	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	168	168	168	168	...	187
30¼ September 2.	19¾ April 14.	27	30	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	30	30	30	30	...	100
34½ August 30.	16¼ March 25.	32⅞	33¼	— ⅛	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	.....	..	33¼	33½	32¾	33	...	63,666
67⅜ September 6.	45⅞ March 12.	64¾	64⅞	— 1	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	65⅞	65⅞	64¾	64¾	...	46,386
10¼ February 18.	4½ August 3.	5⅛	5¼	— ¾	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	...	7,635
•49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	43	43	43	43	45½	30
8⅝ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	6	6¼	— ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	8¼	1,495
74½ August 22.	53¾ March 26.	63⅞	64	— 4½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	68	68	63¼	63⅞	66	41,113
48½ August 17.	14¼ March 12.	36⅜	37	— 9⅜	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	47	47	35½	37	17¼	90,903
108¼ August 17.	60 March 12.	99¼	99¾	— 5⅜	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	July 30, '98.	2	104¼	104¼	96½	99½	64	16,417
9¼ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	1¼	200
24¼ August 31.	14¼ March 7.	20¼	20½	— ⅞	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	21½	21½	20⅜	20⅝	21¾	4,370
•125 August 31.	•112½ May 5.	120	125	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	125	125	125	125	108½	10
102⅜ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	...	93¾	— 5⅝	West Chic

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Oct. 1..$11,341,200

	Week Ending Oct. 1.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100⅛	100¼	100	100¼	80½
American Cotton Oil 8s	107¼	108	107¼	108	32
American Spirits Manufacturing Co 6s	84⅞	84⅞	84	84	13
American Tobacco scrip	100	100⅛	99¾	99¾	39½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	95	95¼	93	93⅛	1,931½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	71⅝	71¾	69¼	69⅞	767
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	99	99	98¾	98¾	35
Baltimore Belt 1st gtd. 5s	99	99	99	99	3
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925, trust receipts	115	115	115	115	1
Baltimore & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988, tr. r	118	118	118	118	30
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	309
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	93⅞	93⅞	93¼	93¼	277
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	104½	105	104½	105	25
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern con. 4½s	82	82	82	82	1
Balt. & Ohio S. W. 1st inc., Series B	9	9	9	9	5
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	113½	114	113¾	113¾	4
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	93	93	91	92	33
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106½	106⅝	103¾	103¾	37
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	115	114	115	14
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90	90	88	88	33
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	3
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	9
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108⅝	109	108⅝	109	29
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89½	89⅞	89½	89½	42
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	38	38½	38	38¼	8
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	11½	11½	11	11	16
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113½	114¼	113½	114¼	39
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	111	111	111	111	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	121½	121½	121¼	121½	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	86⅜	86⅜	85½	86⅜	125
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	104	104	104	104	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	95	95	95	95	8
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115	115½	115	115	43
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Nebr. ext. 4s	102¼	102¼	101¾	102	48
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115½	116	115½	116	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	115	115	115	115	4½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	7
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110⅝	111½	110⅝	111½	13
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135	135⅛	135	135¼	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90¼	90¼	89½	89⅜	182
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	99	99	98½	98½	5
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	68	68	68	68	6
Colorado Midland 2-3-4s	58	59	58	58¾	63
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s, $85 paid	78	78	78	78	5
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	96⅞	97	96	97	41
Detroit City Gas 5s	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	33
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	4
East Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	100½	101	100½	101	11
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101	101	10
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	104	104	103½	103½	5
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	92¾	91¾	91¾	24
Erie general lien 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	1
Evansville & Indiana 1st colsol. 6s	97½	99	97½	98¼	20
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	98	98	98	98	12
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	95⅛	95⅜	95¼	95⅜	10
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74¾	75	74⅝	74⅝	18
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	59	60¾	59	60¾	7
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼	28
Galveston, Har. & San Antonio 2d 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	97	97	95	95	6
General Electric debenture 5s	108	108	108	108	10
Green Bay debenture, B	5	5	5	5	30
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	5
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	84	84¾	82¾	83	103
Illinois Central 2-10 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	50
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	3
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	83½	83½	83¼	83¼	½
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	53	53	53	53	½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	74	74	74	74	1
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	77¾	78	76¾	77¾	107
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87¾	88½	87½	88½	1081½
Kansas & Texas 2d gold 4s	62½	63	62¼	63	25
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	55	55	52	52	6
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	104¾	105	104⅝	105	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	33
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104	104	104	104	9
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Lake Shore 3½s	106	106½	106	106¼	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	97	97	97	97	3
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	89	89⅝	89	89⅝	10
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef, 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	5
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	25
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117¼	117	117¼	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	114	113½	114	36
Mexican International consol. 4s	77¼	77½	77	77½	23
Milwaukee & Nor. 1st 6s, 1910, main line	120	120	120	120	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st, Pacific ext. 6s	123	123	123	123	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107½	106¾	107½	29
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83	83	83	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½	5
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104⅜	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	5
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	102¼	102¼	100½	101	34
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130	130	130	130	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104	104	104	104	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	93¾	93⅞	93¼	93¾	148
New York Central, Lake Shre collat. 3½s	94¾	95	94½	94⅞	118
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94	94	94	94	10
New York Central extended 4s	104⅜	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	3
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
New York Central 3½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	6
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106⅞	107	104⅞	104⅞	26
N. Y., N. H. & H. consol. 4s, deb. certfs	161	161	161	161	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	101½	102½	101½	102½	46
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	124
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	84	84	83½	83½	11
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	85½	86⅜	83	83	97½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67¼	67¼	66⅜	67	121½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101½	101⅝	100½	100½	361½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	100	100½	100	100½	41
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	2
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	113½	114	113½	114	30
Northern Railway of California 5s	103½	103¾	101¼	101¼	44
Northwestern 30-year debenture 5s	118	118	118	118	9
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	111	112	111	112	7
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5
Ohio & Miss. 1st 6s, Springfield Div	105	105	103	103	80
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99½	54
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126¼	126½	126¼	126½	19
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106¼	106¼	106	106	2
Oregon Short Line Income A	74½	75½	74½	74¾	95
Oregon Short Line Income B	58	58½	57¾	57¾	137
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	14
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	107	107	107	107	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78¼	78¼	76	76	13
Peoria & Eastern income	19	19	19	19	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series B	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	10
Reading general 4s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	81
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	147	147	147	147	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-4s	71½	71½	71½	71½	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	9
Rock Island general 4s	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅜	28
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	79⅜	79½	79	79	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen 5s	99	99¼	96¼	96¼	47
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	22
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	79	79	79	79	5
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	100	100	100	100	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	115	115	115	115	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119⅜	119⅞	119½	119⅞	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	79	79	78⅝	78⅝	11
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	31½	32	31½	32	24
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105⅞	105⅞	105¼	105¼	62
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Division 7s	152½	152½	152½	152½	10
St. Paul 1st gold 7s	152½	152½	152½	152½	8
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	2
St. P., M. & M., Montana extended 4s	100	100	100	100	3
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	109	109	109	109	5
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. 6s, reg. certfs	130	130	130	130	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	68¾	68¾	67½	68¼	159
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	92	92	91⅞	92	17
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	108¾	108¾	108¼	108½	30
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109¼	109½	109¼	109⅝	33
Southern Railway 5s	97½	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	69
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	77	77	75	75	40
Standard Rope & Twine income	20¾	20¾	19½	19½	57
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	93	94	93	93	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	93¼	93¼	90	90	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 6s	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	34
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	106½	107	106	107	21
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	44⅜	44⅜	43	44	255
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	77	77	77	77	2
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	91½	91½	91	91½	51
Union Pacific new 4s	98⅜	98½	98	98¼	945
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, trust receipts	56½	58½	56½	58¼	6
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	76⅜	77¾	75	77¼	1,236
Virginia Midland general 5s	108	108½	108	108½	11
Virginia Midland general 5s, stamped	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Wabash 1st 5s	111⅜	111⅜	111¼	111¼	36
Wabash 2d 5s	89½	89½	89¼	89⅜	16
Wabash debenture, Series B	33¾	33¾	31	32	76
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago ext	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
West Shore 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	14
West Shore 4s, registered	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅞	36
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	108⅜	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞	4
Western New York & Penn. general 3-4s	56½	56½	56½	56½	4
Western Pacific 6s	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	10
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113	113	113	113	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49¼	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	56⅛	56⅛	54½	54½	190
Total sales					$10,753,400

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

United States 4s, 1925, registered	127	127	127	127	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127⅝	127⅞	127	127	3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112	111½	111½	2½
United States 3s, when issued	105¼	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	553½
United States 3s, small, when issued	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅜	*43
United States 3s, registered, when issued	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	6½
Total sales					$579,800

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

Alabama, Class B	108	108	108	108	1
Tennessee settlement 3s	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92½	6
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	77	77	77	77	1
Total sales					$8,000
Grand total					$11,341,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110½	Sept. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111½	Sept. 29
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127	Sept. 30
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127	Sept. 30
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109⅝	May 2	112⅝	Sept. 23
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112½	Sept. 21
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105½	Aug. 18	104	July 23	105¼	Oct. 1
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105½	Aug. 4	104½	Sept. 2	104¾	Sept. 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued	105⅝	Sept. 29	105	Aug. 12	105⅝	Sept. 29
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105⅛	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 25	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	92¾	Sept. 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	77	Sept. 22	65	Apr. 22	77	Sept. 29
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7½	Sept. 20

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	Sept. 8
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	250	Apr. 4	250	Apr. 4	250	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	206	Sept. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Sept. 21
New York	235	Apr. 14	225	Apr. 14	225	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¾	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 25	263	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug. 17
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.			Date.	
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	290	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety, and 4 per cent. for four, five, to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £627,919 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 50.92, became 47.53 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,624,000f gold and gained 1,500,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5@15c discount. Boston—17@20c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Oct. 1, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	93½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	93¼ Aug 31	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s. 1995.	89	Aug 13	81	Apr 25	89 Sept 20	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	96⅛	Aug 15	85	Apr 26	93⅛ Oct 1	93	93⅛
Do., registered	89⅝	Mar 22	89⅜	Mar 23	89⅜ Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	73⅛	Sep 7	54⅜	Mar 12	69⅝ Oct 1	70	70⅛
Atlantic & Pacific income.	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	..	....	..	....	82½ Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	99¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	98¾ Sept 30	98½	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b, Br., 1919	118¼	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112⅜ Sep 12	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts.	115¼	Sep 9	111⅝	Sep 13	115 Sept 16	115	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925.	118½	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	118½ Aug 11	..	..
Do., registered	113¼	Jul 18	108½	Jun 17	113¾ July 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit.	115⅛	Sep 15	90	Jan 25	115 Sept 26	..	..
Do., do., registered.	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¼ Aug 1	..	..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. rects.	119	Sep 15	119	Sep 15	119 Sep 15	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988.	118½	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118½ Sep 7	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116 Aug 22	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	118	Oct 1	97	Apr 6	118 Oct 1	..	..
Do., do., registered.	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞ July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.,1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	99 Sept 28	70	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Monongn. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	104¼ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	104½	Aug 5	99	Jan 27	104½ Aug 5	103	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	102½ Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off.	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Aug 12	102½	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	107¼	Jul 28	105½	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	98½	Jan 17	106 Sept 26	..	104
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	82	Sep 26	76	Sep 13	82 Sept 26	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½ June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	9⅝	Sep 21	8	May 28	9 Sept 27	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½ July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	108	Aug 13	102½	May 2	103 Sept 30	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	106⅛	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105 Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	108 April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	114	Sep 30	112	Jul 1	114 Sept 30	113	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1924	94¼	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	92 Sept 30	89	92
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915.	..	....	..	....	43 Jun 19,97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid.	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid.	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..	....	..	....	70½ De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	91½ Sept 30	91	93
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	106¾	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	103½ Oct 1	103	103½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	108	Aug 19	104½	Jan 18	106 Sep 13	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127 Mar 2	126	128⅛
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	124⅝	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123 Aug 31	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	106 Oct 1	106¼	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	109½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	109½ Sept 23	..	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	108 De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111⅛	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109¼ Oct 1	109¼	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109 Oct 1	108¾	109¼
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106 Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½ June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89¼ Oct 1	89	90
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	38¼ Sept 30	36	38
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15¼	Jan 6	10	Sep 22	11 Sept 30	11	12
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	8½	Jan 21	4½	Jul 28	4½ Sep 13	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & At. 5s, 1947.	86¼	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	86¼ Sep 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	99	Jul 6	95⅜	Jan 19	99 July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103⅜ Sept 15	..	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112½	Sep 24	112½	Sep 24	112½ Sept 24	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	110¼	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	114¼ Oct 1	113¾	114¼
Do., do., registered.	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	111 Sept 30	111	113
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s,1900	103½	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	97 Sept 30	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114 Sept 23	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	..	104
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102 July 14	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½ June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	104	Jan 29	101	Mar 17	103½ Sept 28	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98 Aug 6,97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	103¾	Sep 30	100	Jan 6	101¼ Oct 1	101	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼ Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	119½ Sept 28	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	121½	Sep 29	115½	Apr 20	121½ Sept 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	115 Sept 29	..	116
Do., do., registered.	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114 Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	90	Aug 16	73½	Mar 26	86⅜ Oct 1	85¼	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con.g.4s,1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	104 Sept 28	103	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	95	Sep 30	90¼	Jul 29	95 Oct 1	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½ May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101 Oct 1	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111 Sept 10	111	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s,1898	..	....	..	....	104¾ Mr 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 96	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	110½ Aug 11	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	118	Jun 29	113¼	Apr 20	116 Sept 30	115½	116
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	105 Sept 16	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	110½	Aug 31	104¾	May 16	110 Sept 22	108	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	115 Sept 26	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919.	111	Aug 23	109½	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102 Aug 26	100	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	103 Sept 23	102	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	100	Jun 9	90	Jun 15	100 Aug 6	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	107½ Jan., 96	..	107
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	102⅝	Sep 26	95	Mar 25	102 Sept 30	102	..
Do., do., registered.	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120 Sept 20	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur.6s,1907	116¾	Sep	114½	Jul 15	116¾ Sept 9	115½	116
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132 Aug 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	107½ Sept 27	106	108
Do., do., registered.	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼ June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105 Sept 12	105	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	114½ Sept 27	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91 Sept 22	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	105½ Sept 23	..	104½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold,R.D.,1902	152½	Oct 1	140	Jan 29	152½ Oct 1	152	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	152½	Sep 28	137½	Jan 3	152½ Sept 28	152	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141 Apr 6	153	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	156	Aug 22	138	Jan 4	152 Sept 21	153	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	152	Sep 21	139¼	Jan 5	152 Sept 21	153	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117 Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	118½ Oct 1	117⅞	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	128⅜ Sep 7	129	129½
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	109 Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118½ July 19	118	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	117½	Jun 28	111	Apr 26	117 Sept 21	117	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	114½ Aug 12	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½ Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	115⅛	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	114 Sep 8	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113¼ Sept 23	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	127¼	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127¼ Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	106½ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112 Sept 21	112	114
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105½ Oct 1	105¼	..
Do., do., registered.	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120 Sept 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	121¼ Sep 13	121	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142¾ Sept 20	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	114¾ Sept 29	..	..
Do., do., registered.	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114¾ Sept 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	124½	Aug 26	113¾	Jun 2	120 Sept 29	117	123
Do., do., registered.	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115 July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	112	Sep 29	106	Apr 2	112 Sept 29	..	..
Do., do., registered.	107½	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½ July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	119¼	Sep 9	114	May 23	119¼ Sept 9	120	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	110¼ Oct 1	..	..
Do., do., registered.	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118	Sep 26	111	May 9	118 Sept 26	..	..
Do., do., registered.	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105¼ Aug 23	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	103¼	Aug 19	99	May 16	102¼ Sept 16	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	136 Sept 20	135	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	118	Aug 22	113¼	May 26	116 Aug 31	118	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	133	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	130	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	132	Apr 21	129⅞	Jul 28	130½ Sept 24	130	..
Do., do., registered.	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 12	130	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107 July 22	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	105½	Aug 11	102⅜	May 7	104⅝ Sept 29	104	104⅝
Do., do., registered.	105½	Aug 13	100¼	May 11	104 Sept 22	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	94 Sept 19	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 2	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	83 Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	100	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	108½ Aug 25	..	..
Do., do., small.	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	138	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	135½ Sept 29	136	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	138	Oct 1	128	May 13	136 Oct 1	135	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	132¾	Jan 28	128	Apr 16	132¾ Sept 20	129¾	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	106 Jul 22,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	122½	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	120½ Aug 30	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	90¾	Aug 27	79½	Mar 26	89¾ Oct 1	89¾	90
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	98½ Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	....	..	....	119 Oct 26,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	111¼ Sept 28	111¼	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	105⅜ Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	73½	Feb	68	Sep 19	68 Sept 19	..	72
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s,1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82 June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	91¾	Sep 21	88	Jun 8	91¾ Sept 21	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	98½ Sept 30	..	..
Do., do., registered.	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87 Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	90½	Aug 28	89	Feb 27	90 Aug 29	94½	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99½ May 26	101	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	107¼ Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	76 Sept 23	74	77
Do., income 4s, 1990.	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	19 Sept 27	18	20
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	104 Aug 23	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914.	137	Jan 17	131¼	Jun 4	135½ July 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s,1901	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 16,97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1933	106½	Sep 20	100	Mar 18	106¾ Oct 1	103½	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s,1938.	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121 Sep 9	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	61⅜	Sep 2	50	May 26	58¾ Oct 1	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	68 Sept 30	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931.	..	....	..	....	68½ My 15,97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$85 paid	79	Sep 2	78	Oct 1	78 Oct 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	123	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 8	126 July 23	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	140 July 18	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	107 Aug 31	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139 June 30	138	..
Do., registered.	..	....	..	....	138 July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	138⅞	Jan 20	136⅝	Jul 8	137 Sept 19	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	118½ No 17,97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108 Aug 1	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146 Sep 13	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	143 May 4,97	144	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	125 Aug 31	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115 June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	116½ Mr 22, 97	114	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147 Sept 27	..	..
Do., do., registered.	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	98¼	Aug 17	89	Apr 8	97 Sept 30	96⅞	97
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	111¾	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	110½ Sept 20	110½	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	95½	Sep 22	85½	Jan 3	94¼ Sept 28	94½	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾ June 6	100	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	19	Aug 8	16¼	Jun 8	17 Aug 24	17	19
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106½ Sept 26	103	105
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 6s,1937	112½	Sep	91	Mar 2	112½ Sept 26	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113 July 26	112¾	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	119½	Aug 2	116½	May 20	119½ Aug 2	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	113	Aug 22	108	Apr 11	112½ Sept 7	112½	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½ June 3	104	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142 Sept 20	142	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141 June 25	..	143
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	139 Sept 20	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133 Jun 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909.	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106 Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	113½	Aug 9	108	May

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Range for Year 1898. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	97	Sep 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100¼	Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91	Sep 9	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g.4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	94¾	Sept 29	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	117¼	Oct 1	117½	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	103¾	Sept 14	103¾	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 23	114	Sept 30	113¾	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	120½	Sep 6	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	121¼	Sept 16	120½	121¼
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120¾	Sept 23	..	121
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	14⅜	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78¼	Aug 31	70⅜	Feb 10	77½	Sept 29	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12,96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	107½	Sept 30	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	120	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	125
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	88½	Oct 1	88¼	88½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63	Sept 30	62½	63
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	83	Sept 26	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	82	Sept 21	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Sep 23	93½	Apr 1	102	Sept 28	..	100
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	104⅞	Sept 30	104	104½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Jul 13	103½	Apr 23	112	Sept 9	111	112
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	81½	Sept 26	..	82
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87¼	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	76¼	Sept 19	..	76
Do., 1st col g. 5s, 1920	80	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¾	Aug 5	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 30	105½	Sep 20	106	Sept 23	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107	Aug 29	..	110
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107½	July 28	107¾	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	105¼	July 25	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	96¼	Oct 1	96	..
Do. gen. con. ry. & ld; grt. g.5s, 1931	100½	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	100	Aug 10	..	..
Do. gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Feb 7	118½	May 24	122	Aug 27	121	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 26	77	Sept 23	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½	Sep 16	97½	May 27	101	Sept 30	..	102½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	130	Sept 29	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	104	Sept 29	101½	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	116½	Sept 27	116¼	..
Do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	114	Aug 24	116¼	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	108⅝	Sept 21	108½	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅜	July 15	108½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	108½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105	Aug 11	104½	..
Do., do., registered	104⅜	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104½	..
Do., do., registered	105⅝	May 31	100½	May 6	104⅞	Sept 30	104¾	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104⅝	June 30	104¾	..
Do., registered	107¼	Aug 26	105¼	Jul 22	107¼	Sept 27	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	104⅞	Jul 6	104⅞	Jul 6	104⅞	July 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	93⅜	Oct 1	93¼	93¾
Michigan Cent., col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	96½	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	94⅞	Oct 1	94½	95
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	94	Sept 29	..	..
Do., registered	110½	Feb 17	102⅜	Apr 25	109¼	Sept 29	109	109½
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	108⅞	Sept 30	108¾	109
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Do., registered	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s, Ser.A, 1940	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Feb 3	107	Sep 22	107	Sept 22	107½	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109⅛	Jan 27	107⅛	Jun 3	107¼	Aug 25	107½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	125¼	Sep 14	119½	May 12	125	Sept 23	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	114
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	June 23	..	127
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	104¾	Aug 12	104¾	Aug 13	100½	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 3	107¼	Sept 26	107	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	106½	Sept 2	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	117	Aug 31	117	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115¼	Jun 16	115¾	June 16	114	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106½	Sep 14	102	Apr 7	106½	Sept 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾	Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	Sep 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 25	105½	Sep 14	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 4s, 1993	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104⅞	Oct 1	104½	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161	Sept 30	158	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	158⅞	Aug 23	145	Jan 6	155	Sept 1	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	126¼	Aug 26	126¼	Aug 26	126¼	Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	120½	Sep 22	119	Feb 11	120½	Sept 22	120½	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	114	Aug 18	113½	Jul 19	114	Aug 18	114¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	107⅞	Oct 1	107¼	107½
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	102½	Sep 30	96	Mar 16	102½	Oct 1	102	102½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 28	114	Sept 27	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	114	Sept 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	130	Aug 22	124	Jun 8	130	Aug 22	130	..
St Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept 28	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	101⅝	Sep 30	90½	Apr 21	100¼	Oct 1	100	101
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅛	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100½	Sept 30	..	..
Do., registered	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	67	Oct 1	65½	67½
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	114	Aug 30	104	Jan 5	112	Sept 13	..	114
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123	Sept 12	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124	Sept 1	124	128
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	92	Sep 27	82	Apr 14	92	Oct 1	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	83	Oct 1	83¼	83¾
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Do., do., small	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84	Sep 8	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	14¾	Jan 20	8½	Sep 7	8½	Sep 8	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80	Sept 19	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1941	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61½	June 27	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	113½	Sept 22	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	100⅞	Aug 19	89	Apr 26	99½	Oct 1	99	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	128	Jul 25	118	Apr 16	126½	Oct 1	126½	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g 6s, 1923	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 18	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	108½	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	106	Sept 27	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	81½	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	74⅜	Oct 1	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	57¾	Sept 30	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	104⅜	Sept 28	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼	Sep 15	108	Apr 21	114½	Sept 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	113	Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅜	Sep 28	108	May 6	113⅜	Sept 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104	Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	108	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	101½	Aug 12	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90	Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95¼	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	110½	Sep 16	104	Apr 2	110½	Sep 16	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	64	Jul 13	76½	Apr 28	91	Sept 30	90	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53	Jul 22	39	Jun 15	50	Aug 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	82⅝	Oct 1	82⅝	82⅝
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	75½	Apr 25	88	Sept 30	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	71½	Sept 28	54	Feb 2	71½	Sept 28	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Range for Year 1898. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81	Aug 26	68¼	Apr 29	79	Sept 28	79¼	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	114¼	115½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111⅛	May 6	115	Sept 30	114¼	115½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	115	Sept 8	114¼	115½
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¾	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	119¾	Sept 30	119¼	120
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	105½	Sept 30	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	Sept 29	100	105
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	105	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	79	Sept 30	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	97½	Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Aug 18	70	Apr 26	78⅝	Oct 1	78⅝	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	32	Sept 29	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	113	119
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	107½	Sept 20	104	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	122¼	Aug 16	120	122½
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	118½	Mar 25	122	Aug 12	122½	125
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	132¼	Sep 23	128	Jan 5	132¼	Sept 23	131	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	109	Sep 16	105½	May 10	109	Sept 27	109½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101⅛	Aug 16	94½	Jan 10	100¼	Sept 23	100⅜	102
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	123	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	125	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112½	Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105¼	Apr 12	110½	Sept 7	108	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	98	Sept 28	97¾	98
Southern Pacific Co.—	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	103½	Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¼	Sep 30	92	Jan 4	99¼	Sept 30	99	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	112	Sept 14	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	84¾	Sep 28	76¾	Apr 2	83	Oct 1	81	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55½	Apr 25	68¼	Oct 1	68	68¼
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	102	Sep 30	96¼	Jan 3	101¾	Sept 30	101	..
Jeff'son & Clearfd. C. & Ir. 1st g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s, 1919	105½	Sep 2	100	Apr 18	105	Sept 30	104½	105
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun 5, 97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s, 1920	108	Jun 8	105	Jan 11	107½	Aug 25	108	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jun 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May, 96	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	100	Feb 4	102	Mar 29	107	Sept 30	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	120	Jan 19	115	Jun 27	117½	Aug 23	..	..
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. 5s, 1947	105¼	Sep 2	105¼	Sep 2	105¼	Sept 2	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	106½	Sep 7	103	Mar 28	106½	Sept 22	..	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 10	101	Apr 19	104	July 21	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	108	May 10	102	Jul 12	103¾	Sept 29	102½	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oct., 95	108	..
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TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 1, total transactions included **2,286,939 shares of stock, $10,753,400 bonds**, with $570,800 Government and $8,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	Oct. 2,'97.	Oct. 1,'98.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	2,379,982	2,266,939	$113,043
Banks	180	...	160
Mining	900	700	200

BONDS.	Oct. 2,'97.	Oct. 1,'98.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$10,184,500	$10,753,400	*$568,900
State	23,000	8,000	15,000
Government	61,000	570,800	*518,800

*Increase.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Des. M. & Ft. D....1	Ore. R. R. & Nav....1
Hawaiian Sugar....4	Pullman Car....2½
Met. Street Ry....2¾	P., C., C. & St. L.1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg....1½	Int. Paper....2¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....4½	Int. Paper pf....2
Am. Cotton Oil....4⅜	Laclede Gas....2
Am. Cotton Oil pf...3	L. E. & Western....1
Am. Malting....2½	L. E. & Western pf..2
Am. Malting pf....2¼	Long Island....6
Am. Sugar Refs....3½	Louis. & Nash....2
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.2½	Manhattan....6½
Am. Tobacco....2⅞	Minn. Iron....5
Am. Tobacco pf....4½	Minn. Iron, tr. rects.5
At., T. & S. F. pf..2⅝	Missouri Pacific....2½
B. & O., 2d in. pd..2⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf....1½
Balt. & O. pf., w. i.1½	National Lead....2
B'klyn Union Gas...3	National Lead pf....1⅝
Central Pacific....1	N. J. Central....2
Chi. Gt. Western...1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake....6
Chicago & N. W....2½	Northern Pacific....1
Chi., Burl. & Q....2	Ore. R. R. & N. pf..1½
C., C. C. & St. L....1½	Pacific Coast....2¾
Chi., M. & St. P....1⅜	Pac. C. 2d pf....3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac....1	Pacific Mail....1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf..3½	People's Gas, Chi...1¾
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.3¼	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.3
Colorado Mid. pf....1	Reading....1
Consolidated Ice....1¾	Reading 2d pf....1¼
Consolidated Gas....11½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.2½
Del. & Hudson....2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.2⅝
Denver & R. G. pf..1¾	St. P. & Omaha....2½
Erie 1st pf....1⅜	Southern Pacific....1
Evans. & T. H....1¾	Tenn. C. & I....2½
Evans. & T. H. pf.2½	Third Avenue....6
General Electric, old.1	Union Pacific pf....1
Gen. Electric, new..3⅜	U. S. Leather pf....4½
Great Northern pf..1¼	U. S. Rubber....9⅜
Illinois Central....1¾	U. S. Rubber pf....5⅝
Illinois Steel....5	Wes. Union Tel....1¾

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. 6s, 1911.1½	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s....1
Ev. & Ind. con....1¼	Mo., K. & Texas 2d.1
Mo., K. & Texas 2d.1	Hous. & Texas 4s....1
N., C. & St. L. con.1	Wheel. & L. E. con.1⅞

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....1	Or. Short Line con..1
A., T. & S. F. adj..1⅞	Peo. & East. 1st....2½
Brook. El. 1st t. r..1	Peo. & East. inc....1½
Brook. W. & W. 5s..2	Rio Gr. West. 4s....1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s....1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s...2
	Stand. R. & T. inc..2
Equit. Gas, Chi. 6s.1	Texas Pac. 2d....1
L. & W. B. con....2½	T., Peo. & West. 4s.2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.1	Wabash deb. B....1
M. & O., Mont. Div. 1st 1½	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r..1⅜

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@61⅛c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60 15-16c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $7,074,275. The banks now hold $15,327,150 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $6,589,500, an increase in specie of $6,637,800, an increase in legal tenders of $750,200, an increase in deposits of $1,374,900, and an increase in circulation of $524,440.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York bonks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 1, '98.	Sept. 24,'98.	Oct. 2, '97.
Loans	$635,572,800	$642,162,300	$571,993,900
Specie	136,314,400	129,646,600	92,365,100
Legal tenders.	54,544,800	53,794,600	78,023,600
Net deposits.	702,128,200	700,753,300	619,353,200
Circulation	15,498,400	14,974,000	15,790,400

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 1, '98.	Sept. 24,'98.	Oct. 2, '97.
Specie	$136,314,400	$129,646,600	$92,365,100
Legal tenders.	54,544,800	53,794,600	78,023,600
Total reserve	$190,859,200	$183,441,200	$170,388,700
Reserve required ag'st deposits	175,532,050	175,188,325	154,838,300
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$15,327,150	$8,252,875	$15,550,400

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 6	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	34,240,450
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,549,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,078,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,088,450	55,685,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,725,125	51,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,800	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	45,916,475	44,085,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,077,050
June 18	50,272,800	48,389,950	19,918,250
June 25	52,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,828,250
July 9	58,345,300	41,361,375	22,287,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,642,125	15,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$15,327,150	1893	$24,120,500
1897	15,550,400	1892	4,392,000
1896	16,526,025	1891	3,102,750
1895	16,471,525	1890	11,511,200
1894	60,791,825	1889	*1,068,050

*Deficit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	215	217
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	100	..
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	103½
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	76½	78
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	77¼	80
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	235	240
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	..
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	113	115
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101¼	103
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand Street	380	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County incomes	9½	10¼
Louisville St. R'y. com.	34	39
Louisville St. R'y. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10½	12
North Shore Traction pf.	75	78
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114½	115½
Third Avenue Railroad	165	169
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	27	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	93¼	93¾
West End (Boston)	85¼	85¾
West End (Boston) pf.	105	106
Worcester Traction common	14½	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	96½	99
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	135	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	192	..
Brooklyn	375	400
Central	1375	..
Colonial	217½	225
Continental	190	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	..	350
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	..
Knickerbocker	275	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	..
People's	245	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	110	..
State	195	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	300
United States	1190	..
Washington	235	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	105
Continental	440	..
Citizens'	110	115
Eagle	238	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	440	490
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	..
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	115
Niagara	160	165
North River	125	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	170
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Peter Cooper	110	..
Rutgers	110	115
Stuyvesant	75	..
United States	110	118
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	355	365
American Exchange	169	172½
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	..	295
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers'	67½	75
Central	165	172
Chase	275	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1650	..
Colonial	140	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	206	210
Continental	126	130
Corn Exchange	275	285
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1000	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	205	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	395	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	145
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	480	483
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	205	225
Market & Fulton	215	230
Mechanics'	172½	180
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	147½	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	234	237
New York County	1200	..
New York National Exchange	75	90
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	80	90
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	330	345
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	115	118
Republic	156	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	125	..
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	103	..
Tradesmen's	..	82½
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	145	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	185	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	160	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	350	355
N. Y., Lack. & Western	123	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	139
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	256	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	89	92
American Caramel	35	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	0
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4½	6½
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	17
Am. Typefounders, new stock	50	53
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	140	..
American Graphophone pf.	142½	147½
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	..
Celluloid Company	76	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	109	110
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	139¾	139¾
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	⅜	1⅛
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	..	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Federal Steel Company	27	27½
Federal Steel Company pf.	67½	69½
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	57	57¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	108	108¾
Gorham Mfg. Co., com.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	87¼	89½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper 6s	109	110½
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journey & Burnham pf.	72½	80
Lanston Monotype	70	80
Lorillard pf.	119½	120½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	15	..
Mechanical Rubber pf.	40	..
Mergenthaler Linotype	184	185
Michigan Pen. Car com.	10½	11¼
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	57	62
Mosier Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Sew pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151½
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	24	24¾
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2½	3
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	101	..
Simmons Hardware com.	100	112
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	21½	22
Standard Distilling pf.	70½	71
Standard Oil	417	418
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	60	65
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	35	45
Union Switch & Signal	70	73
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	114
Union Typewriter com.	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	164	166
Westinghouse Air Brake	320	..
Worthington Pump	30	35
Worthington Pump pf.	96	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64¼	64¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	19	21
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	..	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	109	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	119
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	100	103½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	76	81
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115	117
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	54	58
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	317½	327½
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf.	64	65
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99½	100½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	133
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	160
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	86½	87
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

NINE MONTHS OF 1898.

Continued from Page 1.

prominent industrials, the advance went on.

The Top of the Market.

Stocks reached their high points along toward the close of August. The month ended with money showing signs of hardening temporarily, and although gold engagements were announced the rank and file of speculators were alarmed by the tight money screeching of the bear.

September was a reactionary month throughout. Further semi-official promises of an immediate settlement of the railroad rate war (officially announced Sept. 7) and the action of Northern Pacific's Directors in setting aside funds to perpetuate 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock led to strength around the beginning of the month, but the market was generally dull and sagging until St. Paul's Directors precipitated things on Sept. 8 by neglecting to comply with Wall Street's demands for a 6 per cent. dividend rate on the stock. Although there was nothing actually bearish in this development, it was all that was needed to start the market downward. Weakness developed immediately, and for some time thereafter the market suffered from the shaking out of weakly margined speculators who had pyramided dangerously.

Call money was stiff at 4, 5, and sometimes 6 per cent. and surplus reserves continued to show decreases, bond payments and the westward movement of currency operating in this direction. Gold imports went on steadily.

Liquidation of the Industrials.

Early in September began the liquidation of large holdings of the industrial stocks that has since had such disastrous results. Sugar Trust began to assume new prominence because of its increasing weakness, and for two weeks it furnished daily sensations in the form of five and six point breaks. Later in the month Tobacco Trust, which had been going up while Sugar Trust was falling, took the lead of the market, and its sensational weakness was a daily feature up to the close of September.

The tight money bugaboo was removed about the 20th of the month. On the 24th the bank statement showed an increase in surplus reserves for the first time in months, and gradually money market fears disappeared as rates eased off and gold kept coming from abroad.

The last few days of September and of the quarter have been marked by continued heavy liquidation of Tobacco Trust and other industrials, these stocks dominating the market. Strong interests have been appearing more and more conspicuously as buyers of the standard, dividend-paying shares, there being evidently steady accumulation of these securities. Money has gotten back to 3½ per cent., and banking authorities unite in the prediction of much lower rates in the near future.

Fluctuations in Railroad Shares.

The following shows the range of thirty active railroad stocks in the three months from July 1 to Sept. 30:

	Closing June 30.	High. Aug.	High. Sept.	Low. Sept.
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	54½	69¾	65⅞	57¼
Canada Southern	50¼	56	54	52½
Canadian Pacific	84	86½	90	86½
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	26	24⅛	22
Chicago, Bur. & Qy.	105	120	117½	112⅜
Chicago Gt. West'n.	14¼	18	16⅞	14⅛
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	98¾	114½	115	106
Chic. & N'western	125⅞	136⅞	134⅝	129
Chic., R. I. & Pacific.	97	107¼	105¼	99⅞
C., C., Chic. & St. L.	41⅜	47½	43	39¾
Cleve., Lorain & W.	14⅛	15⅞	18¼	14⅜
Denver & Rio G. pf.	40½	56⅛	58⅜	54⅜
Illinois Central	105½	113½	115	110½
Louisville & Nash.	51⅜	60⅜	58⅜	54¼
Manhattan	104⅜	108⅝	100⅝	93¼
Metropolitan Street	157¾	170	159½	151⅛
Missouri Pacific	35	38⅝	36¼	31⅜
New Jersey Central.	94	96	93½	89¼
New York Central	115⅝	120½	119¼	115½
Norfolk & W. pf.	51⅞	56	54⅝	51
Northern Pacific.	29⅜	41⅛	42½	36⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	69½	78⅝	79⅞	75¼
Pennsylvania	116	119⅞	119¾	116
Reading 1st pf.	45¾	46	46¼	42
St. Paul & Omaha	77	87	84½	78⅝
Southern R'way pf.	29¼	36⅞	36⅜	32½
Texas & Pacific	12¼	16⅝	15¼	13½
Union Pacific.	23⅝	34½	34⅜	29⅜
Union Pacific pf.	58⅜	67½	67⅝	63¼
Wabash pf.	19	24¼	23⅞	20

The Erratic Industrials.

During the past three months fluctuations in the important industrial shares were as follows:

	Closing June 30.	High. Aug.	High. Sept.	Low. Sept.
American Cotton Oil.	20¾	39⅝	39½	32¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	90⅝	89	83
American Malting	26½	38	35⅞	29
Am. Malting pf.	79	87⅝	85	78½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	15½	13⅝	11½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37⅜	41⅞	39	32¾
Am. Steel & Wire.	37	39¾	41¼	25⅞
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	*91	92½	91	82
Am. Sugar Ref.	132½	146⅞	145¾	116½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	112½	115½	115¾	107
American Tobacco	119	147	153⅜	125
Am. Tobacco pf.	120	135½	130½	130
Consolidated Ice.	37½	47	52	45⅞
Consolidated Ice pf.	90	92⅜	92⅜	88¾
Hawaiian Sugar.	23⅜	27½	29¼	25
Illinois Steel.	58	72	75¼	64½
International Paper.	*51	66	58½	48
International P. pf.	*91	93	91¾	85
Minnesota Iron.	75	90½	90¾	88¼
National Biscuit.	*30⅝	36	33⅞	31¾
National Biscuit pf.	*94½	99¼	97	95
National Lead.	34½	39⅝	37⅝	33¼
N. Y. Air Brake.	40	100	120	93½
U. S. Leather.	7½	8⅜	7½	6⅜
U. S. Leather pf.	68⅜	74½	73¾	65¼
U. S. Rubber.	24½	48½	47⅜	35½
U. S. Rubber pf.	87⅞	100¼	105½	98½

*First price made after June 30.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Oct. 1. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July 1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30, 1898 1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
115	125	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898 5	..	Mar. ..	..	..	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 15, 1898 1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
11	12	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	15	Feb. 3	*10¾	Aug. 8	11	Sept. 9, 1898
31	33	**Balt. & Ohio**, when issued	.....	....	35½	Sept. 16	34¼	Sept. 17	34½	Sept. 20, 1898
103	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July 1898 2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
30	33	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	32	Sept. 14, 1898
..	72½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1	76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	72½	Sept. 14, 1898
80	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*74	Aug. 13, 1898
84¾	85½	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	April 1, 1898 2½	90½	Jan. 20	72	Apr. 1	87	Sept. 19, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
27	28½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,190	....	30⅝	Aug. 16	20	Apr. 21	28½	Sept. 24, 1898
70¾	73	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July. 1898 2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73½	Sept. 2, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898 4	..	....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
82	89	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1898 1¼	90½	Aug. 16	77½	Mar. 9	*90	Aug. 19, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1, 1898 1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
..	¾	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	½	Aug. 17, 1898
1	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅛	June 6, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
..	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 15	*180	July 15, 1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	*46	June 27	40	May 17	*41	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15, 1898 1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
80	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898 6	..	....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	....	67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. 20	67	Sept. 16, 1898
2½	3½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	3	Sept. 20	2⅝	Aug. 5	3	Sept. 20, 1898
6½	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	....	8¾	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
..	55	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....	66	Mar. 11	†57	July 23	†57	July 23, 1898
350	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15, 1898 1½	*125	Aug. 19	*102½	Apr. 1	*124¾	Aug. 31, 1898
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July 1898 3¾	*350	July 29	*335	June 16	*350	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16, 1898 1	.....	....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,208,200	....	15	Aug. 22	*9⅛	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1893 2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 28	40¼	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	28	Mar. 15	13¼	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	15½	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1, 1893 3½	..	....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,100,000	October, 1898 1½	..	....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15 1898 1½	94	Aug. 26	*87¾	June 20	92	Sept. 22, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1898 1¼	..	....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1898 1½	..	....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*350	July 19	*320	Jan. 5	*350	Sept. 10, 1898
54	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Sept. 26, 1898 50c.	*57	Sept. 8	43	Apr. 2	*57	Sept. 8, 1898
92	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898 2	97½	Aug. 23	*94	Feb. 2	97½	Aug. 23, 1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6¾	Aug. 8, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,690,000	....	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
92	94	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1898 2½	96¼	Aug. 8	85	Mar. 14	*90¼	Sept. 20, 1898
192½	195	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1898 3½	198	Aug. 4	170¾	Jan. 4	192½	Sept. 21, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....	....	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	5¼	Jan. 24	2	Aug. 31	2	Aug. 31, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,600	July 1, 1898 2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
5	5½	Mexican Central	47,841,100	....	6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5½	Sept. 19, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,500,000	....	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
106	110	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1898 2	114⅞	Feb. 8	99½	Mar. 12	*105	Sept. 19, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893 2	.....	....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 2	*60	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 29	*60	Sept. 23, 1898
8	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	....	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
21	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	....	.....	....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
175	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898 3½	175	Sept. 8	*167½	Jan. 4	175	Sept. 12, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
5	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	....	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26, 1898
73	77	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	73	Aug. 11, 1898
20	25	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January, 1893 6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
35	43	New Central Coal	1,000,000	....	43	Sept. 13	41	Aug. 4	43	Sept. 15, 1898
65	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898 2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
31	37	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	....	40¼	Jan. 20	28	Mar. 25	34¼	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898 5	..	....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898 2½	..	....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
4⅛	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1897 75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3⅞	July 30, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
3½	5½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	5½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
183	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1898 4	*185½	July 27	*182	Jan. 26	*184	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 1¾	69¼	Aug. 27	50¼	Mar. 15	*67¼	Sept. 14, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898 3	88	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	....	*68¾	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	....	3⅞	Jan. 17	1¼	Sept. 8	2	Sept. 17, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

Changes in Other Active Shares.

The principal gas and miscellaneous stocks make the following showing:

	Closing June 30.	High. Aug.	High. Sept.	Low. Sept.
B'klyn Union Gas	123½	128⅜	128	124
Consolidated Gas	198½	201¾	190	175½
Gen. Electric, old	35¼	42	50¼	42¼
Laclede Gas	51¼	54⅜	50⅜	48¾
Pacific Mail	29	35⅝	35⅞	31¾
People's Gas, Chi.	98¾	107½	108	101
Pullman's Car Co	207	211	189⅞	186
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½	34½	32	26¾
West. Union Tel.	93	95⅞	94⅜	90½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$8,946,736
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	8,781,086
From Jan. 1, 1898	320,699,011
From Jan. 1, 1897	380,940,879

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 27, 1898	$6,955,258
Weed ended Sept. 28, 1897	9,409,755
From Jan. 1, 1898	337,179,177
From Jan. 1, 1897	247,764,784

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$5,871,001
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	1,020,234
From Jan. 1, 1898	85,372,399
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,243,879

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$1,015,738
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	10,940
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,880,605
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,698,557

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$24,454,678

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$4,855,263
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	1,009,294
From Jan. 1, 1898	76,491,794

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$31,907
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	88,060
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,878,867
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,189,317

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$1,001,848
Week ended Oct. 1 1897	874,193
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,652,025
From Jan. 1, 1897	35,219,998

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$969,941
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	786,135
From Jan. 1, 1898	32,773,158
From Jan. 1, 1897	33,030,681

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$5,902,908
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	1,108,294
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,251,286
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,433,196

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 30 1898	$1,015,730
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	885,135
From Jan. 1, 1898	42,530,782
From Jan. 1, 1897	64,918,555

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$4,887,170
From Jan. 1, 1898	44,720,484
Week ended Oct. 1, 1897	322,159

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$57,485,350

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 3.

American Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books open.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
J. Harper Bonnell Company—Annual meeting.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books open.
New Central Coal Company—Dividend payable.
New London Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rutgers Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 4.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books open.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred A and B stocks.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad—Annual meeting.
Fulton Street Railroad—Annual meeting.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
North and East River Railway—Annual meeting.
New York and New Jersey Bridge Company—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis Southwestern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railroad—Annual meeting.
Union Ferry Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Alabama Great Southern—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books open after dividend.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Books open.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Books open.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Annual meeting.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Books open.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
New York Central Railroad—Special meeting.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Special meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on common and second preferred stocks.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Books close.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books open.
Union Ferry Company—Books open.

Thursday, Oct. 6.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books open.
Gallatin National Bank—Dividend payable.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books open.
New York and East River Ferry—Annual meeting.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books open.
United Gas Improvement Company—Books open.

Friday, Oct. 7.

New York and East River Ferry Company—Books open.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Books close.
Rio Grande Southern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Oct. 8.

Central and South American Telegraph Company—Books close.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.

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LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

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DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)..	2½	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual).	1¾	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chicago & Northwest pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 6	Sep. 21	Sep. 29
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1¼	Nov. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf., A. and B. (quarter)	1	Oct. 4	Sep. 20	Oct. 5
Cleve., C. C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)..	1¼	Oct. 20	Sep. 30	Oct. 6
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)..	2	Oct. 4	Sep. 20	Oct. 5
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 8	Oct. 20
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.....	*2	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 16
Georgia R. R. & B. (quarter).....	2¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
New London Northern (quarter).....	2¼	Oct. 3	.....	.....
New York Central (quarter).....	1	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 5
Norfolk & South (quarter).....	1	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 11
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 4	.....	.....
Seaboard & Roanoke.....	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf.....	1½	Oct. 31	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Vermont & Massachusetts.....	3	Oct. 7	.....	.....
Western Pennsylvania	3	Oct. 15	.....	.....

*And 2 per cent. payable April 15, 1899.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Cleveland Electric (quarter).....	1	Oct. 4	Sep. 24	Oct. 5
Metropolitan Street (quarter).....	$1.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 12

BANK STOCKS.

Gallatin National.....	5	Oct. 6	Sep. 28	Oct. 6
Gallatin National (extra).....	1	Oct. 6	Sep. 28	Oct. 6
N. Y. Produce Exchange.....	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 7	Oct. 17

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Continental (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 11

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bell Telephone.....	3	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 17
American Malting pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
American Sug. Refining (quarter)...	1	Oct. 3	Sep. 14	Oct. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)..	1¾	Oct. 3	Sep. 14	Oct. 4
American Tobacco.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Typefounders'.....	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Boston Electric Light (quarter)....	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 16
Cent. & South Am. Tel. (quarter)....	1½	Oct. 8	Oct. 1	Oct. 10
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 17
Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn (quarter)..	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Mexican Telegraph (quarter).....	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 8	Oct. 17
Mil. & Chi. Breweries.....	2	Oct. 18	.....	.....
Minnesota Iron (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 17
New Central Coal (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 3	Sep. 27	Oct. 4
Pacific Coast	1¾	Oct. 5	Sep. 23	Oct. 13
Pacific Construction 2d pf.....	3	Oct. 5	Sep. 23	Oct. 13
Penn. Mfg., L. & Power.....	50c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Philadelphia Company (quarter).....	1	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter).....	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 17
Swift & Co. (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 13	Sep. 19	Oct. 14
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 20
United Gas Imp. (quarter).....	2	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 6
West. Union Telegraph (quarter)....	1¼	Oct. 15	Sep. 20	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)...	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra).....	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Great Southern.....	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Annual
Central of Georgia.....	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Central Park, N. & E. River R. R...	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	Sep. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
C., C., C. & St. L.....	Oct. 3	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande.....	Oct. 8	Nov. 7	Oct. 18	Annual
Erie	Sep. 30	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute.....	Sep. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Forty-second & Grand St. F. R. R..	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	.....	.....	Oct. 13	Special
J. Harper Bonnell Co.....	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Lake Erie & Western.....	Sep. 3	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Annual
Louisville & Nashville.....	Sep. 23	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
Michigan Pen. Car.....	Sep. 24	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
New York Central.....	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.....	Sep. 16	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Annual
North & East River Railway.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
New York & Harlem.....	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford.....	.....	.....	Oct. 19	Annual
N. Y. & New Jersey Bridge Co.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Norfolk & Western.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual
Northern Pacific.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.....	Sep. 23	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Annual
Reading	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Annual
Rio Grande Southern.....	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	Oct. 17	Annual
Rutgers Fire Insurance.....	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth.....	Sep. 23	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern.....	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Union Ferry.....	Sep. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Union Pacific.....	Sep. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Western Union Telegraph.....	Sep. 20	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 2.—A further large India business, especially for Calcutta, was done last week, chiefly in dhoties, shirtings, and wide jaconets. China also bought largely. Heavy goods and printing cloths were less active. Large engagements are now held, and much is believed to have been uncovered in anticipation of a further decline in cottons. The miscellaneous markets were fairly active, particularly South America, Egypt, and the Levant. Yarns are doing well. The production is well absorbed and stocks are insignificant.

Germany reports a large forward business in yarns, the present prices proving attractive to buyers. Rouen advices also report an active market, at slightly lower figures.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Speculative business last week was at an unusually low level, pending the settlement of political questions, and the tendency of money to harden was sufficient to discourage operators. The movements, on the whole, were upward, though American securities were lower and irregular, being sensitive to outside influences.

Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacific were each ¾ of a point down. Northern Pacific preferences lowered ⅜, Baltimore and Ohio ½ point, Wabash debentures ½, Denver and Rio Grande preferred ½, Denver and Rio Grande ordinary ¼, Reading ⅛, Reading preferred ¼; Southern preferred ½, Southern ordinary ⅛, Union Pacific ⅜, Union Pacific preference ¼, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ¼, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul ¼, Illinois Central ¼, Missouri, Kansas and Texas ¼, New York Central ¼, Central Pacific ⅛, New York, Lake Erie and Western ⅛, New York, Ontario and Western ⅛, and Norfolk and Western ⅛.

Money was comparatively scarce, with no prospect of an early return of low rates. Three months' bills ruled at 2½ per cent. and call loans at 2 per cent.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Breece	.99	1.00	.99	1.00	400
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Yellow Jacket...	.28	.28	.28	.28	200
Total sales.....					700

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.05	.05	.05	.05	3,300
Alice	.85	.85	.85	.85	2,500
Anaconda	.80	.80	.80	.80	400
Con. Cal. & Va..	.80	.92	.80	.81	700
C. & C. Creek...	.07	.07	.05	.06	3,500
Cr. Creek Con...	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Golden Fleece...	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Iron Silver.....	.65	.65	.65	.65	200
Isabella	.25	.26	.25	.26	500
Mexican	.25	.25	.20	.20	700
Mollie Gibson....	.22	.22	.22	.22	500
Mount Rosa.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	300
Occidental	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.07	.07	2,200
Potosi	.22	.22	.22	.22	300
Portland	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	500
Savage	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Sierra Nevada....	.76	.90	.76	.77	1,300
Small Hopes.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	400
Standard	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Union	.20	.20	.20	.20	800
Yellow Jacket....	.24	.24	.24	.24	100
Total sales.....					20,100

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03¾	.04	.03½	.03¾	30,000
Am. Flag..	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	1,000
Anaconda ..	.67	.67	.64	.64	2,500
Anchoria ..	.83	.84½	.81	.81	2,700
Crip. C. C..	.09¼	.09¾	.08¼	.08½	11,600
Can'n Ball.	.06½	.006	.005¼	.006	9,000
Copper R'k.	.001½	.001½	.001½	.001½	2,000
Elkton	1.23	1.23	1.19	1.20	2,800
Garfield C.	.12¾	.13½	.12	.12½	15,300
Isabella ..	.26	.26	.26	.26	200
Jefferson ..	.07	.07½	.06⅞	.07⅛	13,400
Justine	.02½	.02½	.02⅜	.02⅜	6,000
Lillie	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.06½	5,600
Mollie Gib.	.22½	.23	.20½	.20½	10,800
Mt. Rosa...	.20	.21½	.18¼	.18½	8,500
Pilgrim	.004	.004	.004	.004	4,000
Rocky Mt..	.13½	.15½	.10	.12¼	27,400
Sentinel ...	.003¾	.005½	.003½	.003¾	91,000
Union	.18½	.21	.18½	.21	6,500
Work	.09½	.10	.08¾	.09	6,600
Total sales.....					256,900

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